

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2461.

THE CAYPLESS EVENTS MOVING TOWARD A GREAT WAR

BILL GOES AHEAD

Election Measure Is Favorably Reported.

No Demand Here for the Proposed Changes.

What Secretary Carter Says About the Measure and the Action in Congress.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The House Committee today reported favorably the bill providing for the election of officials in Hawaii. Under the provisions of this measure, the officials of election are to be equally apportioned, as nearly as possible, between the several parties, and the candidates of both parties are to have their names on the official ballot.

This refers, evidently, to the measure introduced by Delegate Wilcox which has become known as the "Caypless Bill." It is, in effect, a new election law for the Territory, drawn along the lines of the Australian ballot law and providing that the names of the candidates for office of both parties shall be printed on the official ballot. There has not been, at any time, a general public demand for any of the changes called for in this measure. "As a matter of fact," said Secretary Carter last night, when shown the cablegram given above, "we have been well satisfied with our present election law, and the 'Caypless bill,' so called, created considerable surprise when copies of it were received in this city. There has been no demand for any change. The election law under which we were working had proven satisfactory. Nobody here knew of any plan to introduce a new election law for the Territory in Congress. I read the 'Caypless bill' when it was printed in the Advertiser, but read it rather hurriedly. It was not thought possible at that time that Congress would act on the measure."

NEW CHINA STEAMERS TO MEXICO

Two Chinese passengers aboard the Hongkong Maru yesterday attracted more than usual attention. Both are representatives of the new Chinese Steamship Company which is soon to commence operating vessels between Hongkong and Manzanillo, Mexico, carrying freight and passengers, the latter mostly of the coolie labor class. President Ba Hok Fong, wearing the long flowing garments of the high-class Chinese, was interviewed yesterday aboard the Maru as to the plans of the company.

"Our plans are pretty well perfected for the direct line from Hongkong to Manzanillo," said he. "We will have four vessels of about 5000 tons each on the line and the first of these will probably leave Hongkong the second or third week of March, but most probably about March 27. No arrangements have yet been made as to the steamers



A BAND OF MACEDONIANS.



SEAT OF TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

THREE MUTINEERS TO HANG, TWENTY-EIGHT OTHERS WILL SPEND LIFETIME IN PRISON

(Associated Press Cablegrams)

MANILA, Feb. 12.—Thirty-one members of the crew of the Spanish steamer Dos Hermanos who mutinied in Philippine waters last August have been convicted here. Three of the party will be hanged and the remainder have been sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Dos Hermanos, a Spanish steamer, left Manila in August, 1902, with a full cargo, many passengers, \$40,000 in silver in her treasure room and as bad a crew as ever required a victim to walk a gang plank in the old days of piracy. "On August 13th, while near the island of Catanduanes, the crew mutinied, killing officers and passengers. The steamer slowed down and Inspector Fletcher and a few companions put off from the island and captured the mutineers. Fletcher was killed in a battle with ladrones a few days ago. Fletcher kept the crew in subjection and later delivered in Manila all he did not kill.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A British gunboat has captured three pirate ships in the Red Sea.



PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

to stop at Honolulu. I am not sure that the company will decide to make Honolulu a port of call. For the present the steamers will touch at Shanghai and Yokohama and then go straight across to Manzanillo. We have spent some time today in your city discussing the commercial possibilities of Honolulu as a tapping point for our line, but this will be a matter for future decision. We are assured that our line will get plenty of business and our trip to the United States and Mexico

(Continued on Page 4)

Turkish Troops Are Rapidly Concentrating in Macedonia and at Various Strategic Points—Edhem Pasha Is in Command.

Ricciotti Garibaldi Is Gathering Recruits in Italy to Help the Sultan's Rebellious Subjects. The Powers Are Massing Ships and Preparing to Act Quickly on Call.

(Associated Press Cablegrams)

ROME, Feb. 12.—Ricciotti Garibaldi is raising volunteers in Italy to assist Macedonia in her struggle for independence.

SEVASTOPOL, Feb. 12.—Repairs on the Black Sea fleet are being vigorously pressed.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Three first-class cruisers were put into commission today and will be sent to strengthen the Mediterranean fleet.

VIENNA, Feb. 12.—The news of the rapid mobilization of Turkish troops in Macedonia and at all strategic points is confirmed. Edhem Pasha is in command of the Macedonian corps.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Feb. 12.—Peaceful declarations made by the Sultan are far from being borne out by the warlike activity that is going on throughout the Turkish army. Preparations are going forward with unusual vigor. All army orders indicate speedy preparation for war.

ROME, Italy, Feb. 12.—Italy has agreed to join in the action of European Powers against Turkey to secure reforms in Macedonia.

LONDON, England, Feb. 12.—A naval demonstration of European warships at Salonica has been proposed to place a check upon the war operations which are going forward in Turkey and which it is momentarily feared will result in open hostilities.

TRIESTE, Austria, Feb. 12.—The Austrian Government has ordered that the transports and railroads be placed in readiness for the prompt transportation of armed forces.

Train Robbers in Montana.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 12.—A train was held up near here today by masked men. Several thousands of dollars were secured. The robbers escaped on horseback and posses from here and neighboring towns have gone in pursuit.

The Saxon Scandal.

DRESDEN, Feb. 12.—The divorce of the Crown Prince and Princess of Saxony permits either to remarry. It is rumored here that the Crown Princess will rejoin Giron.

Lincoln's Birthday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The birthday of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated here by a banquet at which leading men of the Republican party made addresses.

Peace for Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Venezuelan protocol will be signed tomorrow.

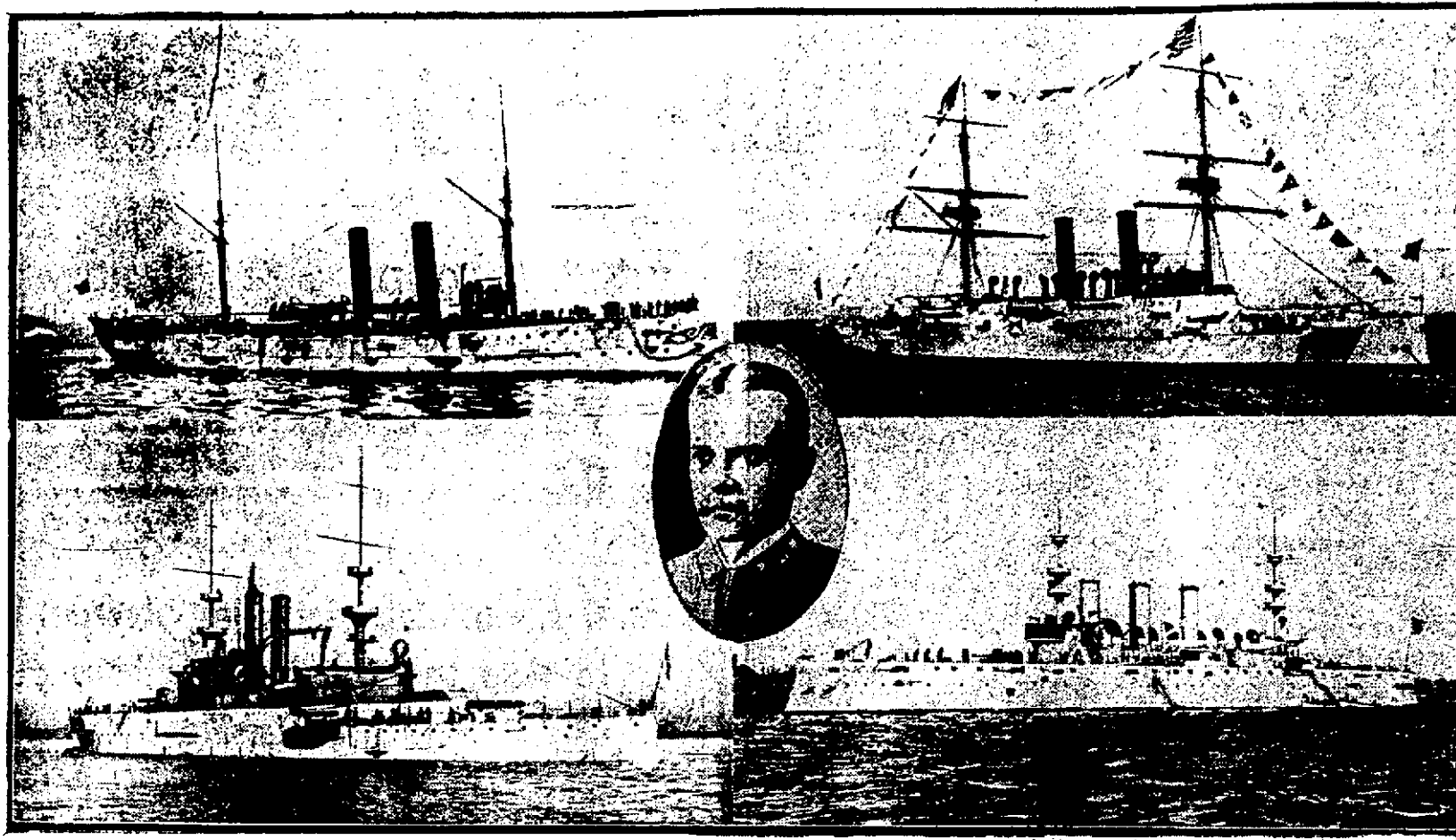


RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI.

PACIFIC FLEET FOR HONDURAS

U. S. S. Marblehead.

U. S. Cruiser Boston.



U. S. Armored Coast Line Battleship Wisconsin.

Rear Admiral Glass.

U. S. First-Class Armored Cruiser New York.

ADMIRAL GLASS' FLEET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The Pacific squadron, in command of Rear-Admiral Glass, sailed for Honduras this afternoon to protect American interests in the war declared between Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala yesterday.

Admiral Glass only recently succeeded Rear-Admiral Silas Casey in command of the Pacific squadron. He is well known in Honolulu.

He passed through Hawaii as commander of the cruiser Charlestown and a few weeks later captured Guam. He is regarded as an officer capable of diplomatically handling a difficult situation.

PANAMA, Feb. 10.—The news from Paris of a declaration of war of Guatemala against Salvador and Honduras is unconfirmed. Guatemala has 8,000 troops on the frontier. Honduras resents any proposal of assistance from Salvador.

END OF THE ROMANCE OF ERRING CROWN PRINCESS AND HER PARAMOUR TUTOR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

GENEVA, Feb. 10.—The crown princess of Saxony has left here incognito. M. Giron is believed to be in Paris.

MAZATLAN, Feb. 10.—There were five deaths today from the bubonic plague. Owing to the good effects of the Pasteur serum, public confidence has been partially restored.

HELENA, Feb. 10.—The Legislature has defeated the woman suffrage bill.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 10.—Genaro Rubino de Rubini, who attempted to assassinate King Leopold of Belgium, was today sentenced to life imprisonment. During the trial the would-be assassin stated that had the attempt proved successful, the lives of Edward of England and Carlos of Spain would have been attempted.

LONDON, England, Feb. 10.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to The Times says that the Russian army reserves have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to rejoin their regiments.

The feeling is general that the Macedonian affair seriously threatens the peace of Europe.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 10.—The passenger steamer Madiana, carrying a large list of tourists, has been wrecked. The passengers were rescued with the greatest difficulty.



CROWN PRINCESS OF SAXONY.

—Staats Zeitung.

AMERICA CHIPS IN TO HELP FAMINE STRICKEN PEOPLE OF NORTHERN SCANDINAVIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 10.—Relief for the famine stricken people of northern Norway and Sweden has been received here from the United States. The assistance so far amounts to \$17,500.

The greater portion of the above subscription was raised in Chicago, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, where there are large numbers of prosperous Scandinavians. A recent dispatch from Stockholm described the condition of the famine stricken people in the following terms:

"Seven million dollars is necessary to save the population from grievous reduction through starvation. Two hundred thousand dollars in cash has thus far been donated. The \$7,000,000 mentioned does not include the amount necessary to keep cattle through the winter and to provide seed grain for the spring sowing. Both these points are vastly important, because the perishing of the northern breed of cattle and the disappearance of seed grain suited to the latitudes involved would be a calamity fraught with the gravest consequences for the future. Southern cattle cannot live, nor southern seed produce even the poorest crops in the far North. The cattle now in the famine districts are small, hornless beasts used to the Arctic winter. The peasants are making pathetic sacrifices to avert the extermination of the breed. Men and women are subsisting on bark torn from trees and the only fodder for cattle is twigs and young branches."

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 10.—Governor Taft is drafting a bill to extend the civil government to the Island of Mindanao. He proposes to create an Assembly representing the people and give them a strong voice in the administration if their local affairs.

The "Army and Navy Journal" recently voiced the opinions of military men concerning the government of troublesome Mindanao as follows:

Secretary Root's plan of dealing with the slave trade in the Island of Mindanao—and it is identical with that approved by Major Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A., commanding the Division of the Philippines—is moderate, practical and humane. He contends that the slaves cannot be freed by a single act, the reason being that it would require a war of extermination in which a large part of the slaves themselves would probably take up arms against the United States, while many others, having neither homes nor money, would suffer keenly in the event of sudden change in conditions. The policy approved by Secretary Root is educational in character. It proposes to encourage the islanders in habits of industry and thrift and to provide them with schools, implements and other means of bettering their condition, the belief being that this course will ultimately lead to the voluntary abolition of slave labor. Army officers who have seen service in Mindanao are agreed that the Moros are ingenious, ambitious and capable of becoming successful farmers and artisans. General Davis says of them: "Whatever may be the number of Moros, whether a few or many hundred thousands, all, and many times more than all, of these people will be needed as agricultural and mechanical laborers and helpers in the cultivation of the soil and the utilization of its productions for the benefit of themselves and mankind. They are able to produce rice, sugar cane, coffee, corn, cattle, beautiful woven fabrics, and thrusting and

MITCHELL FAVORS APPROPRIATION FOR EX-QUEEN LIL

An Amendment Proposed for Sundry Civil Bill Giving Her Two Hundred Thousand.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—In the Senate an amendment to the sundry civil bill has been introduced granting former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii \$200,000. It stands little chance of remaining in the bill as it is the settled policy of the House to throw out all new legislation on appropriation measures.

ASTORIA, Oregon, Feb. 10.—The German bark Alsternix is ashore here.

The Alsternix is a vessel of 2902 tons and was commanded by Captain Auhagen. The bark left San Francisco recently for Portland where she was to load flour for Tsingan.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—The labor strikes in Barcelona and Cadiz have become serious. There are grave political disturbances in the provinces. Members of labor federations are being arrested wherever found. Eight thousand strikers paraded today in the streets of Cadiz.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—Today the House adopted the conference bill providing for a Department of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—Minister Bowen has accepted the British protocol.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The elevator strike has been settled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—Minister Bowen claims that Germany and Italy are still far apart in their requirements for a settlement of Venezuelan affairs. It will be several days before definite conclusions are reached by the Allies.

PARIS, France, Feb. 10.—No credence is placed in the pacific assurances made by the Turkish Government. Advices received by the Foreign Office confirm the report that Turkish troops are being mobilized.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—A bill was introduced in the Senate today providing for a bounty of one cent per pound on all beet sugar produced in the United States.

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 10.—The Foreign Office denies the existence of any insuperable obstacles to signing the protocol which will restore peace to Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The Senate has ratified the protocol providing a commission to settle the Alaska boundary dispute.

cutting weapons; they manufacture bronze cannon and gunpowder, and give surprising proofs of their ingenuity and industry. Their Moro boats are fashioned and rigged and sailed with the utmost skill, and are admired by all strangers. A race of men who are capable of doing all this and who possess many manly qualities should be kept alive and not shot down in war. They should be aided and encouraged and taught how to improve their own natural and social condition, and benefit us at the same time." Surely a people as bright and adaptable as the Moros are said to be are worth educating, even if the process be a tedious one, and in the long run that method will prove the true solution of the slave problem.



CROWN PRINCE OF SAXONY.

—Staats Zeitung.

READY FOR WOULD-BE SETTLERS

Farmers to Give Information Wanted.

Editor Advertiser: I have carefully read your editorials on the small farmer in Hawaii, also the interview with Jared Smith and Land Commissioner Boyd, but fail to get much practical information. You want the small farmer; I want him; President Roosevelt wants him; Governor Dole wants him; we all want him. This being conceded, continually repeating platitudes about "too many eggs in one basket," and the varied assortment of wisdom about the farmer being the backbone of the nation does no good. What is needed is something specific.

For example: If tomorrow morning, when you sit down to draw on your reservoir of small farmer wisdom for the benefit of your admiring and expectant fellow citizens, Mr. John Smith should interrupt you and say: "My name is Smith. I fed my flocks on Colorado's hills. I was frozen out by a blizzard and the coal trust. I saw a copy of the Advertiser which said that good land could be had here; that the climate was healthful, neither too hot nor too cold; the opportunities to raise vegetables, fruits and poultry at a profit good, a steady market and a comfortable living assured, with free schools for the children. That's what I am looking for, and I 'cleaned up' and came down by the first steamer. Here I am, with a wife and four children and \$1,000 in gold coin. Please tell me where I can get a piece of land, what it will cost, and what I should raise. I want to start in right away, because I have no income and must make every dollar count."

What would you say to that man? Have you any specific information in hand as to where there is land, and what it can be had for, what it can raise, where the products can be sold, what they will bring; what buildings, tools and animals will cost; what probable expenses and receipts will be; and kindred information?

If you have, you have not imparted it. If Jared Smith and Commissioner Boyd know, they keep their information to themselves.

You are liable not only to have such a call from Mr. John Smith but from a dozen of him—perhaps a hundred.

If you are going to continue advising small farmers to come here, without being able to back up your advice with the necessary facts to enable them to make a success, are you not assuming a pretty heavy responsibility?

Like the old darkey who didn't mind the lightning but was scared by the thunder, and who prayed, "Oh Lord, give us a little more light and a little less noise," I suggest that the small farmer advocates quit talking generalities and get down to specific facts, or else start a subscription fund with which to pay the passage home again of "busted" homeseekers. J. B.

The above letter was referred to Land Commissioner Boyd, who replied as follows.

"I have read the criticism of 'J. B.' on the land policy of the government, and I do not believe from the tone of the criticism that he is in favor of inducing farmers to come to Hawaii.

"The information which he says John Smith would want if he came here looking for a homestead is being prepared, and will be sent to all those who have inquired for it. Some of the questions asked are unreasonable and no American farmer would think of making the same sort of inquiry, at least they appear to be satisfied with a much less amount of information from the tone of the numerous queries already received.

"We are getting up a list of all government lands, located and otherwise, with their quality, location, and what other information is on hand. The adaptability of the greater portion of the government lands is still to be demonstrated, and we will endeavor to cite as many practical experiences as possible in letters from practical farmers who are now living on lands in Hawaii. They are being asked also to furnish information of what they think are the prospects for the future development of the islands as to diversified forms of agriculture. Diversified agriculture is largely in the experimental stage, and the settlers here will have to take their chances, just as they did in the United

ONE WAY TO CONTROL THE TRUSTS

Colonel Tom Fitch Offers His Remedy.

"The issue of the day in the East," said Colonel Tom Fitch, who has recently returned from a trip to the mainland, speaking to a representative of the Advertiser yesterday, "is how to curb the power of those gigantic aggregations of capital called 'trusts.' The combination of ocean steamship lines made by John P. Morgan has attracted the attention of the entire civilized world, and one is reminded by it of the saying of the celebrated John Randolph of Roanoke: 'Give the tiger the properties of the shark, and who shall be safe, either on land or sea?'"

"The issue is one that cannot be ignored or subordinated to others. 'Unsettled questions,' said a French philosopher, 'have no pity for the repose of mankind.' We shall have in this republic, before many years, either a preserving revolution or a destroying one. Thus far it must be admitted that the practical operation of the trusts has been, in many respects, beneficial rather than injurious to mankind. The people have cheaper lights because of the Standard Oil Company, and cheaper sugar because of the American Sugar Refining Company, and the men who work for the United States Steel Corporation secure a steady employment and as high wages as ever. It was a favorite maxim of the late General B. F. Butler that the best government in the world, after a republic, was a benevolent despotism. I am not one of the pessimists who believe that the spirit of commercialism has debauched this nation—but today a dozen men in New York City could control the price of every ton of coal, every barrel of flour, every pound of meat used in the country, and name the wages of every laborer between the Atlantic and the Missouri River.

"Who is wise enough to name a remedy for this condition? I do not claim to be, but I would offer a suggestion. It will be remembered that in the middle ages, when a criminal could not be reached by any other means he was declared an outlaw—his person and his property was placed without protection, beyond the pale of the law. The Hawaiian legislature, soon to assemble, could attract a good deal of attention to itself, and possibly become the pioneer in a great movement, by enacting an amendment to the penal code which would read something like this:

"Larceny shall consist of two kinds, namely, larceny and justifiable larceny. Larceny shall consist of the stealing, taking and carrying away, or of the embezzlement, or the fraudulent obtaining, of the property of another, and shall be punishable as now provided by law.

"Justifiable larceny shall consist of the stealing, and all the rest of it, of the goods, wares or property which have been manufactured or sold by any person, corporation or association previously convicted in any court of competent jurisdiction of the violation of the provisions of any act of Congress, heretofore or hereafter enacted, for the regulation of trusts. Justifiable larceny shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding one cent, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one minute, or both."

States in the upbuilding of the Great West.

"This office is terribly deficient in matters of information regarding agriculture, for which, however, neither I nor my predecessor in office is responsible. The information of the bureau of agriculture is also limited, because of the limited means to pay for experiments. As a matter of fact, agriculture is not a branch of the Land Department, and we have only complete information in regard to the lands of the islands. I am sending the applicants information relative to the character, physical condition and general facts regarding public lands. This will comprise a list of all the available lands, and also just what each settler may secure. The matter of what development has been made is a different sort of a proposition, and I am compelled to go outside the office for information. I have sent to various farmers for just such information as prospective settlers would require. A Louisian has already contributed an article on coffee growing, its development and possibilities. F. Bucholtz, of Hawaii, who is a most successful farmer, has also been asked to write a letter on general farming, while Byron O. Clark of Wahiawa will tell about fruit growing. C. J. Austin, who is in charge of the government nursery, has promised to write an article on trees and plants. There will also be letters on sisal, pineapples and bananas by men who have been successful in the cultivation of those products. All this information is to be put together in a pamphlet, with a list of the lands suitable for the cultivation of the various products and which may be obtained at small cost."

"There is always land here ready to be taken up when applied for, and it is the policy of the government to favor bona fide settlers. The price of land

MAYOR M'CANN AND THE COUNTY SEAT OF MAUI ISLE

The Lahaina Champion Hits Wailuku Several Hard Blows With His Little Hammer.

Lahaina, February 9, 1903.

Editor Advertiser: What has caused all this fear and alarm about the county seat being changed in the original bill from Wailuku to Lahaina? Has the editor of the Maui News been having "suspicious dreams" of late, or has somebody been whispering his fear of such change in his ears? Lahaina has not laid any claims to the county seat up to this date. The several issues of the Maui News for the past few weeks go to show that the Maui News man, knowing that an intelligent legislature is going to handle the matter, is trying to pull the wool over their eyes by his sarcasm about Lahaina. In one of the issues of the Maui News, about a month ago, he said that "if the circuit court of Maui was gotten up for eleemosynary purposes, Lahaina would have a palpable show."

The writer of this article has lived in Lahaina for the past twelve years, and during that time has never seen a pauper, or any one depending upon aid or charity of any kind, within her bounds. The editor of the News is, comparatively speaking, a "malihini" on Maui, and has never been in touch with the possibilities and advantages of the ancient capital. She has her coast line of about ten miles, extending from Kaanapali to Olowalu, nearly all of it being government land, and naturally protected by the islands of Lanai and Kahoolawe.

It is along this coast that nearly all the gun practice of the war vessels has taken place and, geographically speaking, let any one look at the map of the islands and see if Lahaina is not the central part of Maui county, which embraces Maui, Lanai, Molokai and Kahoolawe.

And most of all, Lahaina is a sea port, and passengers coming from Honolulu and Hawaii do not have to be carted in hacks for half the night over doubtful roads.

But if the Maui News man should really succeed in getting his eight or ten millions to cut a six mile canal from Maalaea Bay to Wailuku, or give every passenger arriving at Maalaea a guarantee that he would not be carried to sea in an open boat, then Wailuku would be entitled to a fighting chance. Lahaina has a government building and grounds which have no equal outside of Honolulu. The building is fire proof throughout. At the present time the district judge, the sheriff, the tax collector, the postmaster, the superintendent of the waterworks, and the collector of the port all have their offices in the building and, I think, with a small addition it could be made to accommodate the entire set of county officers. And the jail, though not used much at present, is amply sufficient for county purposes.

About a mile and a half back at Lahaina, the road to the mountains ranges all the way from 50 cents to \$10 per acre, and digests of the land laws are sent along, which show just how they may be obtained.

"As to what a man should grow on the land, he must judge from past experiences. We have some information as to what others have done, but we can't promise any certain kind of crops, any more than he would be guaranteed a crop of wheat in the grasshopper or other pest stricken lands of the Western or Middle states. He will have to take his chances; we can't promise anything we haven't got. I don't believe in painting the picture too rosy, and having the men disappointed, and I don't intend to send out any misleading or exaggerated information.

"One great trouble is in the market. There is no market, and the farmer will have to make it for himself. Until there is a sufficient number of farmers here to insure a permanent supply of produce, there will not be a ready market. The merchants cannot afford to take chances of a supply one week and then nothing the next week.

"The market will have to be made, and there will have to be the same development as there was in other places. It can't come all at once, and there will be many difficulties in transportation, market, etc., which must first be overcome.

"As to buildings, tools, and animals, I cannot say, though farmers already here can give that information. Good animals can be obtained for from \$40 to \$100 per head, and the hardware merchants keep good supplies of tools. As to probable expenses and receipts, that is absurd for no farmer would ask such a question, nor could any one give a competent answer which would fit any one case. That is another thing which farmers must ascertain for themselves. If the Americans had waited for an answer to such a question, the greater part of the continent would still be a barren waste."

Secretary Carter will have an office in the upper hallway of the Capitol building during the sessions of the Legislature. Yesterday a room of about twenty feet square was screened off, where the Senate held its sessions two years ago. The old office of Secretary Cooper is being put in shape for the Senate. The President's desk will be on the Ewa side of the room.

Lahaina stands that old school Lahaina Seminary, where many of our foremost native scholars received their early training, and not a few of our present Senators and Representatives are graduates of that institution.

And most historic of all is the old Wainee church, rebuilt a few years ago at a cost of about \$11,000 by the Hon. H. P. Baldwin.

It was in this church, years ago, that the elder Baldwin sowed the seeds of Christianity among the natives of West Maui, and on Sunday mornings at the present time one can see the natives meandering their way along the different streets towards Wainee, there to worship as in days of old. Then there is the quaint old graveyard on its left, where one can read the names of Hawaii's chiefs and ladies, whose spirits have gone to the far beyond. And just back of the church stands the remains of what was once the royal tomb, where nearly all members of notable royalty who died on Maui were buried.

Lahaina has shown wonderful progress in the last nine years in the development of her internal industries. The sugar output in 1894 was 2,100 tons; this year it will be 15,000 tons. Her taxes have increased \$20,000 in the last ten years, and her postoffice money order transactions during the last three years exceed those of Wailuku by at least \$40,000. In 1894, outside of the plantation there were only three two-wheel brakes and two express wagons; today she supports thirty-four hacks for public hire, and numerous private carriages, wagons, trucks, and drays, whose passage to and fro through the busy streets makes an old timer stop to ponder how it came about. She has also, during that time, besides additions to some business houses, built four large business blocks, two first class hotels, and numerous private residences.

The firm of H. Hackfeld & Co. will soon begin the erection of a large building to be used as a general merchandise store and wholesale liquor house, the land adjoining to be used as a lumber yard, and the whole will cover about an acre of ground, close to the landing.

The enormous quantity of water now being developed by the Pioneer Mill Company, Ltd., will enable them to furnish the town with electric lights at a low cost and with profit to themselves. The wireless telegraph station is close by the landing and in daily communication with Honolulu and Hawaii; and very often the telephone lines between Lahaina and Wailuku are broken and no communication can be had. Give Wailuku what the Maui News man has been agitating for, a drug store, a bakery, an ice cream parlor, a stationery store, a fancy goods store, and all those little wants too numerous to mention, but give Lahaina the county seat. Yours respectfully, MATT M'CANN.

Governor Dole has agreed to accept a statement as to oral agreements made by attorneys with fire claimants, in case there was no written contract. This will no doubt greatly facilitate matters.

THE DOCTOR IS RIGHT.

"If men were bred as carefully as domestic animals are, and if they would observe the laws of health, disease would be almost unknown." So declares a famous doctor. And it sounds very fine and easy. But most of us are not well cared for; we must toil and strive and take our chances. Hence a great variety of complaints assail us,—some from without and others created inside our own bodies. A certain kind of humor or impurity in the blood causes a fever; and from other causes arise pneumonia, and various bronchial or lung troubles. Then come disorders of the stomach and bowels; ailments of those important organs, and affections of the skin springing from foul matters in the circulation. The very acts of eating and drinking continually set up disorders of one kind or another; so that, turn where we will, we seem to walk amid dangers. To be safe we must be on guard. To resort to

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION on the first sign or feeling of ill health, can never be a mistake. This medicine covers the wide range of diseases resulting from causes that are most common. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It arrests wasting and renews the whole system. Dr. G. G. Murray, says: "I take pleasure in certifying that I prescribe it for my patients. It has all the properties of cod liver oil with the advantage that it is easy to digest and very agreeable to the taste." One bottle proves its value. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists here and everywhere.

SHORT MAN ON THE WAY TO THE REEF

Snow Is Held for Burglary and Hold Up.

Snow, alias Tom Taylor, alias Snow Taylor, alias Taylor Snow, a rather short and very black negro, who was arrested first two weeks ago and allowed to go under surveillance was again taken into custody last evening and now rests under charges of burglary and highway robbery. Snow is without doubt the "short man," and from the looks of the case against him, he will go to the reef to join his long brother in crime, Roger James, whose twelve years of service have begun.

Not only is the "short man" in the toils but John Brown, Henry Williams, alias Thomas, and Andrew Mack, alias Red, the other members of what the police believe to be the gang which has been doing all the strong arm and house breaking work of recent months, are in the toils, and there promises to be some more quick work by the courts. The case against the burglars and holdups has been worked up by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, who has given the two weeks past to duty which has occupied him night and day, to the exclusion of all other work.

When Snow was first arrested on the night that Roger James was brought in, just two weeks ago, he was closely questioned and although his story did not hang together as perfectly as he thought it would, he was not held, as the evidence would not convict. Sometime passed and the police, with Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth taking the most active part and directing the operations, kept the sharpest lookout for the burglars, working along lines which had been decided upon by the sheriff as the most likely to bring success.

Sheriff Brown in coming into the city one morning saw three men going toward the park, and started out a force to bring them in. The men were found fishing in the park, and were arrested and held since that time on suspicion. They were subjected to close cross-questioning and at last the treatment bore fruit yesterday when James was convicted, and himself started the train, by telling some things concerning his companions.

James told of the connection of Snow with some of the jobs which had been laid to his credit, and acting upon this Snow was once more arrested and sent to a cell with John Brown, one of the fishermen. Andrew Mack had been closely watched and at length, after James had said certain things which led to suspicion that "Red," as he is called, was a member of the housebreaking hul, he was pressed harder, and at length told the facts as to his connection with the various affairs of the company. Mack was one of the outfit which lived at Emma Hall, and was one of the foremost of the minstrels which entertained many persons there. He came here three years ago and was with Hogan's minstrels for a time. Finally he decided to make an affidavit as to his connection with affairs and it was certainly most interesting.

The first job of Mack, according to his story, was the holding up of the Punahou car, on the night of December 14th. He says he was in company with Snow Taylor and John Brown. Taylor had the gun which he held to the head of the driver, and Brown robbed the man's pockets. "Red" was the one who put the brakes on at the rear of the car, and for his service he got \$5 of the \$28 which were taken.

Later he went with Brown and Henry Williams, or Thomas, to Waikeiki and there began his work of house breaking. They first went to the Holmes place, where they kicked in the door of the servant's house and his money was taken. According to Mack he was used as the watcher all the time for he was left outside on that occasion, and when the trio went on to the Beckley place, again he was on the guard. He said that though the two entered the Beckley house, Brown and Williams, seemed to have something in their pockets he did not get any part of the swag and does not know anything of the silver.

After that he went with James and Snow to the Chinese store in Ewa. There again he was left outside and he watched at the bus while the others went in and made the touch. He said he stood there for a long time and then he heard James and Snow coming running out. He joined in the race but they soon separated and went home while they ran on. Finally he was awakened from his slumber, in the morning, when he found the others

HURRICANE SWEEPS THE SOUTH SEAS

High Waves Dash Over Light House.

The Royal Mail Steamer Aorangi, from Australia and the Colonies, came into port yesterday morning, and left at 4:30 in the afternoon. She had head winds and rough seas all the way, but not enough wind to retard her progress materially. The liner brought Sydney and Fiji papers telling of a terrific hurricane that passed close to and over a small part of the Fiji group on the 17th and 18th of January.

Of this storm, which was probably the same one that caught the schooner Eldorado and twisted her rudder out of shape, the Fiji Times of January 28 says:

"High winds and a low barometer all day on Saturday and during the early hours of Sunday morning last, were the ominous weather conditions—and presaged a 'blow.' The barometer continued to descend to about 29.50 at 10 a. m. on Sunday, when it registered 29.250. Thereafter it began to rise slowly, and by Monday registered its normal reading. The wind blew from W.S.W. and was very squally on Sunday morning. The disturbance was unaccompanied with rain, or very little of it.

"The Government steamer Clyde proceeded to Wakaya on Tuesday morning to enquire into a report that the lighthouse there had suffered damage from a huge tidal wave that is said to have occurred there a fortnight since. Referring to the incident our Levuka contemporary of the 17th instant says: 'We believe that the tidal wave which broke on the lighthouse at Wakaya lifted a 7 cwt. crane, a ton block of concrete, smashed a quantity of reflector glasses, and several chimneys for the lamps, which were over 20 feet above the reef.'"

A few days after the paper was issued, the steamer Haurato arrived at Suva from Tonga and Samoa. The steamer met the gale when approaching Tonga from Auckland. She reported that no damage had been done by the hurricane at either Tonga or Samoa, although the storm had been felt at both places. The damage in the Fiji proper was very slight, according to latest advices, a few banana plantations being ruined and some coconut trees blown down. No loss of life is reported.

PROTECTION FOR FRUIT GROWERS

J. T. Van Valkenburg, living on the Peninsula, has a fine grove of citrus trees which are afflicted with the oyster shell scale. He has a remedy which will cure the disease, but he has no protection against infected trees in the neighborhood, which are allowed to go from bad to worse. No sooner does he clear his own orchard of the scale than the parasites in the other orchards migrate to his trees and continue their attack. Mr. Van Valkenburg is getting tired of the process, and thinks the Territory ought to protect him from controllable pests.

"I hope," said Mr. Van Valkenburg yesterday, "that the Legislature will appoint a fruit tree inspector, with power to destroy all infected trees which their owners will not cleanse. Only in that way orchardists can get along. They give that kind of protection in California, and they ought to do it here. I could do well with oranges, lemons and limes but for the scale nursery in my neighborhood. If that is to be permitted to do business, I must give up."

beside him. They gave him \$5. He saw them later and James had new clothes and seemed to have money. Mack was confronted with Brown and Snow and identified them but beyond making disclaimers of their connection with the affairs of which Mack had told, the two said nothing. There is still another of the gang under surveillance of the police and it is hoped to get at him later. Mr. Chillingworth said last evening, however, that he thought he had the but which has been doing the jobs and that speedy convictions would follow.

PNEUMONIA IS DANGEROUS.—The time to cure it is when it is merely a "bad cold." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is highly recommended by the leading physicians for this malady. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii, sell it.

CABLES OF THE WORLD.

"The Submarine and Land Telegraph of the World," is the title of a monograph prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics which will appear in the forthcoming Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance. It presents some information regarding the submarine telegraphs of the world which is especially interesting at this time in view of the prospective construction of an all-American cable across the Pacific. It shows that the submarine telegraphs of the world number 1,760. Their aggregate length is nearly 200,000 miles, their total cost is estimated at \$275,000,000, and the number of messages annually transmitted over them is more than 6,000,000. All the grand divisions of the earth are now connected by their wires, and from country to country and island to island the thoughts and words of mankind are instantaneously transmitted. Beneath all oceans the universal language which this system has created flows uninterrupted, and man talks as face to face with his fellow-man at the antipodes. Darkest Africa now converses daily with enlightened Europe or America, and the great events of the morning are known in the evening throughout the inhabited world. Adding to the submarine lines the land-telegraph systems by which they are connected and through which they bring interior points of the various continents into instantaneous communication, the total length of telegraph lines of the world is 1,280,000 miles, the length of their single wires or conductors 3,800,000 miles, and the total number of messages annually sent over them about 400,000,000, or an average of more than 1,000,000 each day.

In the short half century since the practicability of submarine telegraphy was demonstrated, the electric wires have invaded every ocean. Nearly a score of wires have been laid across the Atlantic, of which no less than thirteen now successfully operate between the United States and Europe, while three others span the comparatively short distance between South America and the African and south European coast lines. Throughout the Indian Ocean lines connect the Far East with Europe and America via the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the western coast of Europe, and the great trans-Atlantic lines. The Mediterranean is crossed and recrossed in its entire length and breadth by numerous cable lines, and the "Mediterranean of America," the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, is traversed in all directions by lines which bring its islands and colonies into speaking relations with each other and with South America, Central America, the United States, and thence with Europe, Africa, Asia—the whole world. Along the eastern coast of Asia, cable lines loop from port to port, and island to island, receiving messages overland from Eastern Europe via the Russia-Siberian land lines and forwarding them to Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, and the Philippines, and receiving others in return. South America is skirted with cable lines along its entire border save the extreme south, where they are brought into intercommunication by land lines. Along the entire coast of Africa, cables loop from place to place and from colony to colony, stretching along the entire circumference and penetrating the interior by land lines at various points. The Pacific ocean has a line from Canada to Australia and one from San Francisco to Honolulu. It has also been invaded along its margin, marine wires stretching along its western border from Siberia to Australia, while its eastern borders are skirted with lines which stretch along the western coasts of the two Americas.

The chief obstacle in the past to the construction of a grand trans-Pacific cable was found in the fact that mid-ocean resting places could not be satisfactorily obtained or arranged for, no single government controlling a sufficient number of suitable landing places to make this seem practicable, in view of the belief that the distance through which messages could be sent and cables controlled was limited. With landing places at Hawaii, Wake Island, Guam, and the Philippines, however, no section of a cable stretching from the United States to Asia and touching at these points would have a length equal to that now in daily operation between France and the United States. The length of the French cable from Brest, France, to Cape Cod, Mass., is 3,250 miles, while the greatest distance from land to land on the proposed Pacific route is that from San Francisco to Hawaii 2,089 miles, that from Hawaii to Wake Island being 2,040 miles from Wake Island to Guam 1,290 miles from Guam to Manila 1,520 miles and from Manila to the Asiatic coast 630 miles. While the depth of the Pacific is somewhat greater than that at which any cable has been laid the difference between its depth and the greatest depth reached by cables in the Atlantic would be very slight. The cable recently laid from Haiti to the Windward Islands being in 18,000 feet of water. The recent survey for a cable between the Pacific coast and Manila justifies the belief that a route can be selected in which the depth will not exceed 20,000 feet and may not exceed 15,000 feet. The survey made by the Bureau of Equipment Navy Department under the direction of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford disclosed the greatest ocean depths heretofore known lying between Midway Island and Guam and being 31,616 feet or about sixty six feet short of six miles depth of water. This depression, however, which has been

The Turk is no mean antagonist in war. His religion is the best one for the mere fighting animal. It teaches him that his fate is marked out from birth and that nothing he may do can change it. If he is to die in battle that is the decree of Kismet from which there is no appeal. Believing this he becomes as indifferent to consequences as it is possible for human nature. But his religion does not leave quite everything to fate. The desire to die in conquests for the faith or in its defence is implanted in him by the promise of rewards beyond the dream of finite sensuality. For him the seventh heaven and a transcendent existence in the midst of pleasures of which the world gives but a taste and mixes with its sad alloy. And in life all that fighting may bring to the wolf or tiger is his to seek without reproach. No rules of war curb his lust of blood and ravishment. No red cross is a safeguard from his brutality; no Christian protests appeal to him, for in war he is the primitive savage, disciplined it is true but only that he may be more effective against his enemies and those of the bloodstained Prophet. Because of these martial qualities and religious immunities the Turk, a hated alien encamped upon the soil of Europe, has been able to hold his own at the gateway of the East for more than five hundred years. Peter the Great could not dislodge him; Napoleon, who braved all else; did not meddle with him; the Holy Alliance dared not summon him to judgment; the great power of England has done no more than to threaten him; and when after centuries of effort the Russians managed to push their way to his capital, Europe forbade them to press him further. When Greece challenged him the Turk made but a summer's pastime of his war with her.

The success of the invasion of the Ottoman empire by Russia in 1877-78 was a surprise to the world. At first the venture halted. The defence of Plevna by the veteran Osman Pasha was so prolonged, and, in its incidental battles so victorious, that it seemed as if Russia would have to make peace without honor. At Kars the Czar's forces were beaten back in every pitched engagement. Mere brute force failing, the genius of Todleben, the Czar's ablest commander, was summoned to the field and Todleben gained by sieges what Russia could not win by assaults. Therein he uncovered the weak spot in Turkey's military system, the want of a commissariat, of strategic railroads and of such a unity of defensive and offensive effort throughout the Ottoman empire as would be provided by a general staff. It was the habit of the Turks in 1877-78 to move in mobs, going afoot, living off the country and using the casual methods of the countryside to get supplies from a distance. They had no provision depots, no means of rapid transit for commissary goods, no general plan of campaign. Their forte was to get in front of the enemy and drive him back. When Todleben came to the field after other generals had failed, he saw that if the Turks could be surrounded in their fortresses they must starve, and in this way he won. Cunning carried the day where superior numbers and equipment and reckless courage had fallen short.

But circumstances in Turkey were vastly changed after 1878. The Sultan had learned his lesson. Putting Osman Pasha at the head of the war ministry and organizing the army along German lines and under German officers he gradually made the empire a stronger military power than it had ever been before. Because of this when the allied powers sent their collective notes to the Porte, and massed their fleets in the Aegean sea, Turkey treated them with high disdain; and in the end they chose discretion as the better part of valor. When Greece declared war the Sultan threw an army of 200,000 men across the border as rapidly and as effectively as Germany had thrown a similar one into the French frontier provinces in 1870. Everything worked like machinery. What the army required was at hand when wanted. There was food, ammunition and equipment enough in the proper places at the right time. No longer a mob the army marched in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, divisions and corps. A general staff with its finger on the telegraph and on the leverage of strategic railways, kept the forces in perfect concert of action. The campaign was most instructive in all that goes to make up the science of warfare.

It is an empire so defended, and so organized that Bulgaria, with Russia behind her, threatens to invade—an empire which can put into the field a million of the best soldiers in the world. When we remember how long it took Great Britain to vanquish the Boers, we can guess the task which the Slav is cutting out for the subjugation of the Turk. The war if it comes, will be the bloodiest in modern history and its disturbing influences may not only be felt in every European capital but in the farther East where one of Russia's enemies lies in wait for opportunity.

named the "Nero deep," in honor of the vessel from which the sounding was made, can be avoided by a detour, and it is believed that the necessary depth will not exceed 20,000 feet and may not be more than 18,000 feet.

Now that retainers find they can collect wages of the chiefs whom they have lived on and perfunctorily served, the end of this interesting old feudal custom of Hawaii is, perhaps, in sight. No doubt the chiefs would be the gainers by the change. When to one's own family expense are added the wage scale of twenty to one hundred shiftless hangers on, who claim prescriptive rights and hardly do enough work to keep their blood in circulation, the cost of living becomes something to appal even a patriarchal prince. Liliuokalani, since her dethronement has been well-nigh eaten out of house and home by her native attendants. If she now finds that she or her estate must pay them for the time spent loitering in her yard, she will be likely to do without a peasant retinue.

TOPEKA, Jan. 24.—The Rock Island feels the effect of the low rates made for California travel in the largely increased traffic. The Golden State Limited is proving a great attraction for the California tourists and the number of people going to California by this means has reached unprecedented proportions. Homeseekers also are crowding toward the Pacific Coast States.

Yes and homeseekers might be crowding toward Hawaii if the public lands were opened up and advertised and an arrangement made with transportation lines to carry colonist excursions. Hawaii is now like a merchant who has something for sale that the people want but keeps it behind closed doors and never advertises. He enjoys his peace and quiet perhaps but the other fellow gets the trade. He must wake up if he ever expects to succeed and the same is true of Hawaii.

Mexico has been peaceful for more than twenty five years. That is because it has a military Emperor in the person of President Diaz. For want of the strong hand Central America has become a chronic disturber of the peace and will probably continue so as long as the republican form of government endures. All men may be born free and equal but they are not born to self-control and some cannot ever acquire that quality. Of these the Latin American populations of Central America are self-evident types. Their proper sphere is under a regime like that of Mexico, republican perhaps in name but sternly imperial in fact.

Senator Mitchell has done his duty by Liliuokalani, according to program,

but there is no more chance of his \$200,000 amendment being accepted by the House than there would be if the beneficiary were Aguinaldo or the new Sultan of Jolo. It is possible that the Senate will accept it knowing what its fate will be at the hands of Uncle Joe Cannon, but even among Senator Mitchell's colleagues the amendment may be kissed off. The pity of the whole proceeding is that the Queen should be kept in a state of expectancy at large cost to her private purse.

The Legislature will act wisely if it makes generous appropriations to aid the United States Agricultural Experiment Station here. Help of that sort is usually extended by territories, as the service thus encouraged and partly paid for is entirely local in its benefits. In the coming development of Hawaii along traditional American lines the Federal Experiment Station hopes to play a great part, but much depends on how far the Legislature will come to its assistance. In proportion to the aid given, the services rendered will be useful to us. Certainly it is worth something to have the experts sent here by the Agricultural Department to promote farm and orchard interests given opportunity to do their best.

Yesterday was fair California weather, sunshiny, cool and crisp. It is the sort of weather some people in these islands those who live in the high lands of Maui and Hawaii get very much of in the course of a year but never too much for health. It is a pity that our mountain sanitoria are not easy and cheap of access to the multitude but it is more trouble to reach them and about as costly as to go to San Francisco. Some day things will be different but they are poor consolation to those who can't wait.

The Baishi Bazouks—the Bulgarian atrocities the unspeakable Turk and all those old friends of twenty-six years ago are dusting themselves off and getting before the footlights again.

Under the heading "Names W. R. Hearst for the Next President" the Examiner gives a touch of authority to the Hearst political gossip now going the rounds.

If the trouble in the Balkans comes to war the powers will get out of Venezuela so fast that long after they are out of sight they can be heard to whiz.

The only evidence that Delegate Wilcox is in Washington appears in the new capital directory.

Turkey will have to stand more punishment for awhile. In the matter of misfortune it never rains but it pours.

ATTACK ON THE COURT

The Old Question of Jurisdiction Is Raised.

The old question of jurisdiction and methods of jury drawing was raised again yesterday in the case of the three soldiers indicted for the robbery of Chief Justice Frear's Tantalus home, and also in the case of the two Chiltons charged with child stealing. Humphreys, Thompson & Watson are attorneys for Bales, Carlton and Walton, the three soldiers, and J. W. Cathcart and W. T. Rawlins appeared for the Chiltons.

The pleas to jurisdiction and attacks upon the grand jury were overruled by Judge De Bolt without argument.

The objection to the motion to quash the indictment was based on the ground that the grand jury had been drawn from a panel of fifty names made up by P. D. Kellett, Jr., and not by Henry Smith who is required by law to perform such service. It was also alleged that the names were not impartially drawn.

The attack upon the jurisdiction of the court was made in each instance upon the method of holding court, it being claimed that not more than one judge can sit in term at the same time. The motion which was overruled was based on the following grounds:

"1. That this said court as convened at said February Term by the Honorable John T. De Bolt, First Judge of said court, has heretofore during said term been, and is now being presided over, and trials of causes by jury conducted before only one Judge of said court, to wit: by the said Honorable John T. De Bolt, First Judge as aforesaid, notwithstanding that the law provides that said court shall consist of three judges.

"2. That at or about the time that said term of court was convened by the said Honorable John T. De Bolt, First Judge as aforesaid, at this present term of court, another judge of said court, to wit: Honorable W. J. Robinson, Third Judge thereof, convened said term in another public court room of the same building in which said term was convened by said Honorable John T. De Bolt as aforesaid, and in which these proceedings are now being had; that the said Honorable Third Judge of said court, upon convening said term as aforesaid, summoned jurors for the trial of causes upon the regular calendar of causes for trial at said term; and that the said Honorable Third Judge of said court and the said jurors so summoned by him as aforesaid have been and are now engaged in holding said term of said court in said court room, and in hearing and determining therein of the causes of said calendar. And these matters the said Harry P. Carlton is ready to verify. Wherefore he prays judgment whether this court can or will take further cognizance of said cause."

WANT TO GET SOLDIER FREE

Efforts are being made to influence the local authorities to withdraw the prosecution against the three soldiers under arrest for robbing Chief Justice Frear's Tantalus home. The efforts are directed more particularly to securing the freedom of Carlton, who is said to be the son of a prominent Eastern jurist. The military authorities are interesting themselves in the matter and visits were paid yesterday to both Governor Dole and Chief Justice Frear in the hope of securing leniency. Carlton was arrested the other night again because of an alleged attempt on his part to leave the country. He is said to have tried to buy a ticket at a local steamship agency, and later attempted to stowaway on the Aorangi. His bond has been increased to \$500 which has been given and an effort is being made also to have the trial go over for the term.

LOSING FLESH.

Are you losing flesh? If so, better consult your doctor at once. He will tell you the cause. We can provide the remedy, which is Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We have known persons to gain a pound a day, by taking an ounce of the Emulsion.

A young woman in Batavia writes us she had lost twenty-five pounds in three months, and her lungs were seriously affected. She took three bottles of Scott's Emulsion and gained fifteen pounds, and was able to resume her work.

It will cure consumption in the early stages. It is a remarkable flesh producer.

Sent for Free Sample
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

LOCAL BRIEVES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Prince Kuhio expects to leave for Washington next Wednesday on the Alameda.

Judge Estee has the case of J. D. Spreckels & Co. vs. the steamer Nevada for trial next Monday.

Local Catholics are reported to have requested the removal of Curator Brigham at the Bishop Museum because of an alleged attack upon the memory of Father Damien.

The report in an evening paper that the grand jury is to investigate the Dole divorce case is denied. Even if there was collusion in the granting of the divorce, it is stated that there was nothing criminal and nothing upon which the grand jury might act.

The stockholders of the Kona-Kau Railroad Company will meet on Thursday afternoon, and ratify the conditions of the transfer, and choose new officers for the corporation.

Yesterday gave the lowest average temperature with but one exception, ever recorded in Honolulu. The average yesterday was 61.7, and the exception was in January, 1896, when the average temperature once fell to 61.3.

Prince Kuhio has received from Governor Dole a meerschaum pipe which was recently found in the Capitol building, and which was believed to have been the property of King Kalakaua. The Governor turned it over to the Kapioian estate, as heirs of the King.

The commission of Secretary George R. Carter may arrive today, though it is more probable that it will not come until Saturday on the Alameda. The appointment of Carter was confirmed in the Senate on January 29, and there has been barely time to bring the commission on the Maru today.

Former Japanese interpreter Hakuole appeared in the police court yesterday for the first time as an attorney, and his first client, a Japanese named Awaya, was sent to jail for twenty-four hours for contempt of court. Awaya, when asked by the Judge to plead guilty or not guilty to the charge against him, insisted on telling the court that he did not need to plead, but would give the facts. His insistence drew down upon him the wrath of the court, and the contempt sentence followed.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Bishop Willis' name appears among the guests at a garden party given by the trustees of a Tonga cemetery.

Clerk Maling, of the United States Court, has a roll of exposed films, which some attorney left in the court room the other day.

Col. Thomas Fitch, after closing up his business here, will open offices in Washington during sessions of Congress and live summers on his orange ranch in California.

James B. Johnstone, who claims to have been arrested here in 1895 for participating in the Wilcox fiasco and expelled, is seeking a divorce in the San Francisco courts from his wife in England.

Amelia L. Birt was yesterday granted a divorce from John Wesley Birt on the grounds of non-support. There was no appearance for defendant. He was ordered to pay alimony of \$10 per week and an attorney's fee of \$25.

Registrar Hapai yesterday finished dividing the silver in the treasury vaults, and has about \$40,000 which will be turned over to the First National Bank as soon as another consignment of American coin is received from San Francisco.

Mrs. Minnie C. Aldrich has scored a victory in her suit for \$3334.32 against her sisters-in-law in Oakland, the Supreme Court holding that the defendants, as trustees of the \$650,000 estate of the late Wm. A. Aldrich, formerly of Honolulu, had falsified their accounts.

The grand jury may make another preliminary report today.

The lowest temperature recorded at the magnetic station yesterday was 51. Secretary Carter did not receive his commission yesterday but it will probably come tomorrow.

Wray Taylor is expected back on the Alameda, though no word came from him in yesterday's mail.

Pleas of not guilty have been entered by H. E. Chilton and Josephine Chilton to the charge of child-stealing.

Supt. Cooper has approved the right of way for the Oahu Railway over government land near the end of the line.

Among the beneficent results of the passage of the omnibus bill will of course be the return of the Hon. Tom Fitch to Arizona to run for the Senate—Salt Lake Herald.

The sale of the Capitol furniture will be held this morning. Only the sideboard, clock and heavier furniture will be sold, as the ebony tables have been withdrawn and will be retained by the government.

The work of preparing a transcript of the fire claims judgments will begin next week. The work will be done by a force of ten men under the direction of J. M. Riggs, the clerk of the Commission.

Horace McElroy the young man recently employed by Bishop's Bank and who was taken in charge by the police on Wednesday as being insane was sent to the insane asylum yesterday at noon for private treatment. He is being looked after by his friends.

Mr. O. Shioda manager of the Kei Yin Bank of Honolulu departed for Japan yesterday on the Hongkong Maru on a three months vacation. A large delegation of Japanese merchants and professional gentlemen tendered to Mr. Shioda a send-off, accompanying it with loads of leis.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM has an enviable reputation as a cure for rheumatism. Abundant testimony is at hand to show its wonderful efficacy in curing this painful and treacherous ailment. Pain Balm is inimitable and is unequalled as a speedy cure for sprains, bruises, burns and scalds. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was afflicted with catarrh. I took medicines of different kinds, giving each a fair trial; but gradually grew worse until I could hardly hear, taste or smell. I then concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking five bottles I was cured and have not had any return of the disease since." EUGENE FORBES, Lebanon, Kan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 12, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask.
MERCHANDISE				
O. Brewer & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	410	50
L. R. Kerr Co., Ltd.	500,000	50		
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	24 1/2	25
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,500,000	100	44 1/2	45 1/2
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	27 1/2	28
Honolulu	750,000	100		
Kahuku	2,000,000	20	18	
Kilauea	500,000	100		
Kilauea Plant. Co., Ltd.	500,000	50	21	22
Kilauea	100,000	100		
Koloa	500,000	100		
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	4 1/2	4 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	2,500,000	100	11 1/2	11 1/2
Oahu	1,000,000	20		
Oakalea	500,000	50	11 1/2	11 1/2
Olas Sugar Co., Ltd.	500,000	50	24 1/2	25
Olowalu	150,000	100		
Pasadena Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50	7 1/2	7 1/2
Pacific	600,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Ponahou	750,000	100	150	150
Pioneer	2,500,000	100		
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,000,000	100	5 1/2	5 1/2
Waialua	700,000	100		
Waimea	500,000	100		
STAMPING CO'S				
Wilder S. & Co.	500,000	100	32 1/2	33
Inter-Island S. & Co.	500,000	100		120
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	8	8 1/2
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	50	67 1/2	67 1/2
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10		
O. B. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	52 1/2	52 1/2
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 5 p. c.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6 p. c.			105	105 1/2
O. B. & L. Co. 5 p. c.				104
Oahu P. & L. Co. 5 p. c.				104
Olas P. & L. Co. 5 p. c.				104
Waialua Agr. Co. 5 p. c.				104
Kahuku 5 p. c.				104
Pioneer Mill Co.				104

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

One hundred Wilder S. S. Co., \$95.00;
\$5000 O. R. & L. Bonds, \$104.00; \$4000
Ewa Bonds, \$100.00; 150 shares Ewa
stock, \$24.25; 42 Inter-Island S. N. Co.,
\$110.00.

SESSION SALES.

Ten Ewa, \$24.50.

NEW CHINA STEAMERS TO MEXICO

(Continued from page 1)

has convinced us that we will do well. The accommodations for Chinese coolie laborers on the vessels will be large so that we believe we can readily supply the demands from Mexico where American capital is being largely invested.

President Eng Hok Fong is a versatile gentleman, speaking in clear English with but a slight accent. In appearance he would readily deceive one as to his being a Chinese were it not for his queue, partly shaven head and Chinese garments. He is quite a handsome man, with features giving one the impression that he is an American, a pair of deep set eyes having little of the appearance of those belonging to a Chinese. He was a favorite aboard the Jap liner.

Coming on Siberia.

The Siberia is scheduled to leave San Francisco for Honolulu on March 11, and should therefore arrive here late in the afternoon of March 16. She is commanded by Capt. J. Tremaine Smith, late of the Peking. Chief Officer Porter was formerly captain of the Newport, and Chief Engineer Geo. Ferguson, formerly held the same position on the China. The other principal officers are Second officer, John Ansell, third officer, A. H. Simmons; first assistant engineer, Joseph S. Hamilton, late chief engineer of the Peru; second assistant engineer, J. B. Morris, third assistant engineer, W. Armstrong, fourth assistant engineer, Jas. Barker, fifth assistant engineer, J. Green, chief steward, James Byrne, formerly in the transport service out of New York.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATION AT NATIONAL CAPITAL

Pratt's Work on the Fire Claims--New Territorial Bonds Not Désirable Investment.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Since the passage of the fire-claims bill and the coinage bill in Congress and the signing of the same by the President there has been a lull in the activity of Hawaiian matters before the Senate and House. The Ditch bill is hanging fire in the Senate and whether it will ever come out at this session is a question. Senator Foraker is at heart opposed to the measure, because he thinks such special acts by Congress ought to be avoided and the subject controlled by the local Hawaiian authorities. But he does not want to appear as earnestly opposing the bill, because it has the support of a majority of the Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

Nothing has been done with any of Senator Mitchell's bills and there is no prospect that there will be at this session of Congress. The progress of W. O. Smith of Honolulu, across the country on his way to Washington has been heralded occasionally and Mr. William Haywood had a telegram from Mr. Smith last evening, announcing his expectation to be here very soon. There is some interest yet in the prospects of the immigration bill before the Senate but an agreement has been reached to omit the educational clause and accordingly, if that be done, there will be practically nothing objectionable to Hawaii in the measure. The only cause for fear, if that is done, is that the clause may get in during the conference and at the last moment of the session be slipped into the completed law. Mr. Haywood has been watching the matter closely.

There is some delay in the plans for carrying out provisions of the Fireclaims law, which President Roosevelt signed some days ago, as told in my cablegram. The bill was signed with a quill pen, made from the feather of an eagle which had been worn in the war bonnet of an Arapahoe chief. Ex-Gov. Richards, of Wyoming, owned the feather, which is estimated of the value of six ponies. He presented it to Mr. J. G. Pratt and he in turn furnished it to the President, wherewith to sign the Fireclaims bill. Mr. Roosevelt then turned the pen over to Mr. Pratt, who plans to take it back to Honolulu, where it will be deposited in the Bishop Museum as a relic.

Mr. Pratt some days ago sought authority from Governor Dole to conduct the negotiations for the sale of the fire claims bonds before the Secretary of the Interior, as is known to the Advertiser through cablegrams, which have passed between Honolulu and Washington. As he was on the ground and somewhat familiar with the subject, Mr. Pratt was willing to undertake the work, which it is evident some one in Washington will have to facilitate. It is thought at the Department that Secretary Hitchcock will hardly take the initiative in making the law operative and that he will await some suggestions by Governor Dole as to when the proposed loan or bonds shall be issued.

LOW INTEREST BONDS.

While without any authority from the Territory to proceed in the matter Mr. Pratt has made some investigations on his own accord as to the proposed bond issue. An old school friend of his in Wyoming, Mr. N. W. Halsey, now head of a financial house in New York, has furnished him with some information on the subject. Mr. Halsey is of the opinion that the advertisements for the sale of the bonds by the Secretary of the Interior will not meet with very liberal responses from investors because of the rate of interest. Mr. Pratt has likewise talked the subject over with Senator Foraker, who expressed his doubt as to whether the bonds would sell very readily, outside of the Hawaiian Territory. Mr. Foraker said he noticed the terms while the law was before the Senate as a bill, but he had made no suggestions because he supposed that the matter was satisfactory to the Hawaiian people interested in the matter.

If the bonds were for a long term, says Mr. Halsey, they would be more attractive to investors but the law specifically provides that they shall be redeemable after five years and surely at the end of fifteen years. He also points out that bonds of territories issued recently have been for a higher rate of interest. Porto Rican bonds, at six per cent have recently been put on the market and municipal bonds of Havana, Cuba, have been put on the market at 5 per cent. Bonds of Arizona for 5 per cent interest have been selling lately at 90. So in view of all the circumstances the outlook for the sale of the Hawaiian bonds on the mainland is not altogether satisfactory.

Mr. Pratt has also talked with Judge Dillon, a well known lawyer of New York, and an authority on bonds, about the proposed Hawaiian issue. It has been suggested that if the Secretary of the Interior will approve of a clause in the bonds, making them a first lien upon the revenues of the territory, they will find a more ready sale, particularly along the Pacific coast.

When it was too late to do anything on the subject, says Mr. Pratt, he received from the Islands an earnest request that some provision be put in the fireclaims bill to authorize payment of claims that had been subrogated to insurance companies, so that the original owners of the property would not be left without any money at all, when compelled to pay the amount of claims subrogated. However, he says, as he has explained in a letter to some private citizens in Honolulu which is now well across the Pacific, that he was unable to do anything of that kind in the bill, which went through so as to allow payment of only those claims that were certified by the Fireclaims Commission.

AN UNFORTUNATE MOVE.

It is regarded here as unfortunate that any of the interest money, amounting to about \$140,000, was applied by the territory to the liquidation of the fireclaims. That is the reason why Mr. Pratt has cabled to Governor Dole, suggesting that it would, in his judgment, be well if payments of that first installment from the interest money were suspended. The bill passed by Congress will provide for the payment of all the fire claims, but if the \$140,000 is all paid out then the Secretary of the Interior will be able to issue bonds for only \$360,000. But if the \$140,000 or any part of it is withheld, the bonds can be issued for whatever amount of the fireclaims, which remains unpaid. At the Department of the Interior the information is given that the government cannot inquire as to what the territory does with its \$140,000 and opinion prevails here that possibly the money can be used in settling the insurance claims, which have increased in complications. However, that is a matter for the territorial authorities to decide for themselves and should the payment of the \$140,000 cease or not, the burden, dollar for dollar, comes on the revenues of the territory.

Senator Mitchell has been ill for two or three weeks and has been present very little in the Senate. He is not pressing any of the bills he introduced to carry out the report of the Commission.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty still drags along in the Senate and the prospect for its ratification is exceedingly gloomy because of the Democratic opposition.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Military Stores Burned.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Feb. 11.—Fire in the government arsenal at Rock Island today destroyed over two million dollars worth of property. The fire brigades of Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline, were used in the suppression of the flames but owing to the combustible nature of the goods stored in the warehouses they were unable to subdue them in time to save all of the property.

The Rock Island arsenal is situated on an island in the Mississippi river, midway between the cities of Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island and Moline, Ill. The arsenal was established in Civil War times and has been constantly used by the government since. The works consisted of a large number of old stone buildings and gave employment to hundreds of skilled workmen. A force of soldiers guarded the arsenal and the extensive park surrounding it and the island was in charge of a military governor. The island is crossed by large bridges which carry the tracks of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, and a bridge for wagon traffic. During 1901 the government spent nearly two million dollars in the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and other war equipment at this arsenal. A large amount of stores for all departments of the army has always been kept there.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—All signs point towards the immediate outbreak of war in the Balkans.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The rapid concentration of Turkish troops on the frontiers has strained the Eastern situation and war is generally expected. The British Mediterranean fleet will be strengthened.

ST PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—The army reserves have been ordered to get into readiness to join the colors.

SOFIA, Feb. 11.—The government contemplates calling out two army divisions on account of the concentration of Turkish troops on the border.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Sultan has resolved to fight rather than accept the program of reform for Macedonia. War is probable between Turkey and Bulgaria. Sofia reports martial law in several districts. Rumors prevail here of conflicts between Turks and revolutionists in which the Turks sustained heavy losses.

The Turkish government lays at the feet of Bulgaria all her troubles in Macedonia. Unable to bear the cruel rule of the Sultan in their own mountainous little country the Macedonians have emigrated by thousands to Bulgaria. There they have been received with open arms. There is, as a result, not a city, town, or hamlet in Bulgaria in which there is not a society having for its object the freedom of Macedonia from Turkish rule. The Macedonians in Bulgaria are shopkeepers and thrifty money-makers and much of their gains have, through their societies, been spent in Macedonia in supplying the rebels, who are in many cases brigands, with arms, ammunition, provisions and money. The Turks have always insisted that even the officials of Bulgaria are interested in these societies.

In Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, the chiefs of the Macedonian rebels have their headquarters. Recently the premier of Bulgaria, M. Danef, stated that Bulgaria was fast becoming involved in the Balkan dispute, and that his government would have to take strong measures to keep from becoming seriously at odds with Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The bill constituting a Department of Commerce having passed both houses of Congress, has been sent to the President.

LEMBERG, Feb. 11.—A ferry boat on the Vesloka river sunk today and fifty persons were drowned.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The trial of the Humberts, the most famous swindlers of the century, has begun.

MAZATLAN, Feb. 11.—There were three more deaths from the bubonic plague in this city today.

DRESDEN, Germany, Feb. 11.—The Crown Prince of Saxony was today granted a divorce from the Crown Princess as a result of her recent escapade with Giron.

LONDON, England, Feb. 11.—The Allies have agreed to act as one power in the representations before The Hague tribunal for the settlement of claims against Venezuela.

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 11.—The report has been received here that the Republic of Guatemala is in a state of siege, surrounded by the attacking forces of Honduras and Salvador.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Feb. 11.—The Emperor of Japan has declared Moroon, Japan, a free port of entry of sugar. Moroon is situated in the northern province of Hokaido.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—Diplomatic representatives of the Central American States said to be at war profess ignorance of the situation. The State Department has received no official advices.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The Court of Claims has decided that every court-martial for the last forty years involving loss of pay is illegal in event of the accused not having been served with a copy of the charges. An appeal has been noted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The Allies have agreed to sign the Venezuelan protocols simultaneously.

Minister Bowen is experiencing great difficulty with Germany over the matter of the amount of the first installment to be paid by Venezuela. Germany insists that the amount shall be in excess of £ 5,500 previously agreed to by the Allies. Berlin officials are reconsidering their demands. Great Britain agrees to release the Venezuelan vessels. Italy and Germany will probably fall into line.

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 12.—Activity of the Ladrões in the country districts is causing considerable apprehension in military circles. Skirmishes with wandering bands of these marauders are daily occurrences and are attended with loss of life.

PANAMA, Feb. 12.—A proposal has been made to form an alliance between Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica to carry on joint war operations against Guatemala. This is made to further the plans for a union of Central American States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—Germany has made a new move on the Venezuelan board by waiving its demand for the payment of \$340,000 cash and expressing a willingness to accept payment in five monthly instalments.

This radical departure by Germany, far from simplifying matters has caused the displeasure of Italy and Great Britain at what is termed the repudiation of Germany's original agreement. Great Britain is determined to adhere to its original plan and may induce Italy to take the same course.

The German protocol is expected tomorrow. Minister Bowen's action in this new turn of affairs is uncertain.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Right Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, K. C. V. O., Bishop of Winchester, was enthroned today as Archbishop of Canterbury.

IN NEED OF MORE MONEY

Dole to Ask Aid for Agricultural Station.

Governor Dole will probably recommend to the Legislature an appropriation for the United States Agricultural Station in Hawaii. The Governor has had several conferences with Jared G. Smith, the director of the Experiment Station, and the outcome will probably be a favorable recommendation to the lawmaking body. It is the custom for the states and territories in which the United States Agricultural Bureau locates experiment stations to assist in the work, at least so far as defraying the expenses of the necessary buildings. In Hawaii this was not done when the station was first established and as a result the bureau was greatly hampered in its work. Last year all the states and territories combined voted over a million and a quarter dollars for the aid of the United States experiment stations and the appropriations averaged above \$30,000 each.

"The United States Experiment Station here is greatly hampered in its work by lack of funds," said Director Jared Smith yesterday. "The failure of the first legislature to provide for buildings for the bureau seriously interfered with the development of the station. We need at the very least \$10,000 in addition to the appropriation made by the United States. The appropriation this year was \$12,000 and is to be used only for the running expenses of the experiment station. The Department makes no provision for buildings and equipment, and the states and territories are expected to do that much. In fact there is a law which limits the uses of the Federal appropriation so that not more than five per cent of the fund can be used for buildings or equipment. The first year a station is established we can use one-fifth, but after that not more than five per cent, so that this year we are permitted only to expend \$600 for buildings and equipment. Unless the Territory comes to the rescue as is done in other territories, part of the work planned out will have to be abandoned.

"There are lots of things required which will be of benefit to the territory. The station is established solely for the purpose of assisting the people of the islands, and they no doubt are willing to help.

"We need a number of new buildings. About \$3,000 of our first appropriation from Congress went to the erection of buildings and the purchase of equipment, and we have already overrun our allowance this year. At present there is only a small cottage, and an office building, too small to serve the purpose at the Punchbowl station. We need another house or two, an office building, and a fire proof library building. Then we want a lot of apparatus and books. A laboratory equipment is also badly needed. Then there is necessity for equipment for animal feeding and dairying experiments, and we want to get enough money to establish a bureau of animal husbandry. A chemist is also needed.

"We now have a library, though there are a number of books which we ought to have. A fire proof building for the library is urgently needed, we have about \$1500 worth of books which are almost impossible of replacement. At least they could not be replaced very soon as there is no agricultural library within reaching distance.

"The expense of the station now will exhaust the appropriation without trying to expand the work. Besides salaries, building and traveling expenses, the cost of printing bulletins and of experiments on the other islands has to come out of the annual appropriation of \$12,000. A year ago the total appropriation made by all the states and territories for the assistance of the United States agricultural experiment stations was \$1,250,000. The Department expects this, and if the legislature of Hawaii will follow the custom of other states and territories the local experiment station will receive much needed financial assistance."

Hall Returns Unexpectedly.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night the steamer W. G. Hall returned from Koloa Kauai. The vessel had procured a load of 574 bags of sugar at Koloa and started for Honolulu at once. She will unload today and start again for Kauai sometime this afternoon. The Hall will return to Honolulu on Sunday morning at her usual time, thus making two trips this week.

When the vessel left Kauai the wrestler was out in the channel in a calm. She had left Eleele with a full load of sugar for San Francisco. The Makawell was at Eleele unloading coal.

MORE LAND ON OAHU

The Territory Now Has Some to Offer.

Four thousand acres of land on the island of Oahu within a few miles of the Oahu Railway is to be thrown open for settlement soon. The land, so Land Commissioner Boyd says, is not of much value for general agricultural purposes, but is good grazing land, which can be made productive for cattle raising. Its close proximity to Honolulu and to the railroad will no doubt make it greatly sought after.

The land is to be opened under the new plan of the Land Commissioner. That is, the opinion of the public generally is invited as to what method shall be used in turning it over to private parties, and Mr. Boyd will be pleased to receive suggestions from any source in relation to the best methods to be used.

The land is in the districts of Puhia and Paumalu, west of Waiialua, and not far from the line of the Oahu Railway. Both tracts comprise 4000 acres according to the last survey made and the lease has just expired. No new leases will be made if the land can be used for any purpose, or there is anyone willing to take it up. This is the plan to be followed in the future by the Land Commissioner. As soon as leases expire on any certain tract of land the land will be held by the Territory, until some better plan of its disposition can be agreed upon. If applications are made for homesteads the land will be parceled out for that purpose and ample opportunity will be given the public to make known its wants before any new agreements or leases are made.

"This land beyond Waiialua is in two tracts," said Land Commissioner Boyd yesterday. "Altogether there is 4000 acres on which the lease has expired and which is open to the public. The land is good for grazing more than anything else, and the Department wants to receive suggestions as to what shall be done with it. About one thousand acres of the land will be reserved by the government for forestry purposes, but the rest is open to any body. The high land is what is known as sour grazing land; it is covered with a growth of rank grasses. The fodder grown there is very poor, but it can be improved I think by proper treatment of the soil with fertilizers. To raise the proper kind of feed will require a great outlay, but the land is near the railroad, comparatively, and would make a fine cattle ranch. These two pieces are open to anyone, and nothing will be done with them until we hear what the public wants. That is the plan now being followed and the land will be held for a considerable time or until the proper course is decided upon."

HEDEMANN RE- PORTED SICK

There was current on the street yesterday a story to the effect that C. Hedemann, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works, was ill at Shanghai of an attack of acute peritonitis. Nothing has been heard from him by cable, but the story of Mr. Hedemann's illness was brought here by the chief engineer of the steamer Doric, which passed through Honolulu bound for San Francisco some days ago. This story was to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. Hedemann had joined the Doric at Hongkong, intending to return to Honolulu on her. They went ashore at Shanghai, along with the other passengers, but before the steamer left that port Mrs. Hedemann returned on board, took the baggage belonging to the couple ashore, and said they would not continue in the ship, as Mr. Hedemann was suffering from an attack of peritonitis, and was too ill to travel.

As nothing has since been heard of this sickness by friends in this city, it is thought that Mr. and Mrs. Hedemann took the next steamer out of Shanghai, and that they will arrive in Honolulu by the Nippon Maru, due here on February 14th.

Grant Snow Confesses.

Grant Snow, the negro held at the Police Station for complicity in several of the recent robberies, confessed yesterday afternoon to the police that he was the one who robbed Russian Frank's place and also the house of old man Kunst, or "Oom Paul" as he is generally known. The police believe they now have the whole gang in their hands.

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CHANGES IN COUNTY LAW URGED

Many Points of Alteration Named.

It was recommendation night with the Republican caucus, owing to the absence of Attorney Breckons and most of the members of the commission which framed the county law, and the members of the Legislature who met at Republican headquarters listened to what out-of-town Republicans had to say concerning the provisions of a law which will be acceptable to them. There were a large number of communications read, and they were received and filed for consideration, the members from the various districts being charged with the duty of bringing them up before the caucus.

There was a large attendance when the session began, and Secretary Atkinson of the Central Committee at once claimed the floor to read to the caucus the letter from Governor Dole, which came to the central body in response to the invitation sent to the Chief Executive to make known any views he had as to the course which should be pursued in perfecting the measure as drawn by the commission. The letter was a lengthy one, and in its course the Governor called attention to many points which have been suggested in the caucus heretofore.

The most important suggestion, perhaps, is that which bears on the division of the Island of Hawaii. Governor Dole said that he was in favor of placing Hamakua in the county of West Hawaii, as it was too far from Hilo, whereas, if it was put in a county with its county seat at Waimea, there would be a fair division of the Island. In regard to the resources, it was set forth that the county of West Hawaii, as now divided, would have taxes, on the basis of last year, of \$75,745.81, while East Hawaii would have \$205,660.40. With the division suggested, East Hawaii would have only \$196,140.24, and West Hawaii would have \$85,265.97. This would decrease the difference by nearly \$20,000. The suggestion is that Hamakua be added to the West county and Kau removed and placed with Hilo and Puna. The names are recommended to be changed, as well.

The amounts of bonds for officials are said to be too high, as available officials might not be able to secure the bonds. In addition, it is said that the number of officials is too great for the smaller counties of the Territory. The title of county attorney is suggested, and as well that there be a county road supervisor, instead of the district official. The conflict as to the duties of the tax assessors and collectors is pointed out, as well as the necessity for increased jurisdiction for district magistrates.

The Governor suggests that the change in the time of making tax returns from the last of January to January 20 should not be made, as the people are now accustomed to the former day. The discrepancy as to the collection of interest on delinquent taxes and the actions of Territorial assessors, who are legislated out of office, is brought up, as well as the changes in regard to publication of notices and the registration of instruments in sections 143 and 144.

The next letter was from Curtis P. Iaukea, who urged that there be more power given the people, suggesting that they name their district road officials and magistrates, and insisting that there was entirely too much centralization.

Representative Wright had read a resolution from Kohala which urged the members of the Legislature to do all in their power to keep the control of the leper settlement in the hands of the local authorities.

Senator Dickey read a letter from his precinct club, on Maui, in which several amendments were suggested. The combination of certain offices was suggested, and the most important feature was that which asked that the supervisors be the county Board of Health, to work under the Territorial Board.

The Olua Republican club sent in its recommendations, among which were that each of the counties of Hawaii be a Senatorial district, that the supervisors be so chosen that each district have representation, that franchises be settled by the referendum, that in the event of an elector failing to exercise his right for four elections he be disfranchised.

The Honokaa club suggested the addition of Hamakua to West Hawaii, but gave different figures from those of the Governor. It demanded county control of the schools. The reading was only concluded when E. Wright moved the throwing out of the communication on the grounds that Kona did not want Hamakua. J. U. Smith of Hilo suggested combinations of offices.

The Seventh Precinct of the Second District urged county control of the schools, and as well that district magistrates be elected by the people.

From Waimea, Kauai, came an endorsement of the bill, urging in addition to its provisions that a civil service clause be put in.

On motion of Wright, a committee consisting of Wright, Long and McCandless was named by the chair to wait on Messrs. Breckons, Smith, Tenney and Robinson and invite them to attend a meeting of the members this evening for the purpose of hearing their views and reasons for certain points in the bill.

The case against C. H. Clark was held over yesterday in the police court, as the grand jury is to investigate the matter.

The case of Bolles, charged with stabbing Sheriff Chillingworth, was called up in the afternoon, when it was discovered that the indictment was dated in 1902 instead of 1903. The case was continued to permit the clerical error to be remedied.

WERE AT THE WRONG PLACE.

In the case of M. Ferias and Antonio Nobre, charged with being unlawfully upon the premises of another, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and each of the defendants was sentenced to prison for a term of one month. They attempted to prove an alibi but the jury didn't believe it.

WAS HIS OWN LAWYER.

Tin Soon, the Chinese boy charged with the larceny of a graphophone and late music from the Boys' Brigade school, was in court yesterday afternoon as his own attorney. An attorney had been appointed for him by the court but he was not on hand when the case was called, and Judge De Bolt ordered the trial to go ahead. A jury was impaneled and examined by the Attorney General and by the court for the defendant. Tin Soon expressed his willingness to accept the jury and it was sworn to try his case. Adjournment was then taken until this morning at nine o'clock.

CASES FOR TODAY.

The following cases are set down for trial today: Territory vs. Tin Soon, Territory vs. Kitchener, Territory vs. Lizzie Kaul, Territory vs. Pang Look, Territory vs. Stock, and Territory vs. Fraga.

THE WIRELESS SUIT.

A jury was sequestered yesterday morning in the case of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. vs. F. J. Cross and the suit is already well under way. The trial is for royalties and for the sale of the wireless rights in Hawaii. Most of the evidence put on yesterday was simply depositions which had been taken in London and in Honolulu, and was the opinion of the Marconi experts as to the workings of the local system. The trial will probably take several days.

BEFORE JUDGE GEAR.

Cecil Brown made reports in court yesterday of half a dozen matters of

A WARNING TO THIEVES

Long Man Sent Up for Twelve Years.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Twelve years for burglary which was the sentence imposed yesterday upon Roger James by Judge De Bolt will probably have the effect of putting a stop to the indiscriminate thievery with which Honolulu has been afflicted for a month or more past. In passing sentence Judge De Bolt referred to the present epidemic of crime and stated that the object of punishment was to deter others from similar offenses. In this case, the court stated that the defendant had been ably defended, and he had been given every possible opportunity to prove himself innocent. However the jury had found him guilty and there was nothing to do but impose sentence. The sentence of the court was twelve years in Oahu Prison and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

The jury was instructed and retired at about eleven o'clock yesterday morning and it was two hours before an agreement was reached. The defendant was defended by H. W. Robinson, appointed by the court, as he had no means. The maximum punishment for burglary in the first degree is life imprisonment under the Hawaiian statutes.

THIEVES TO REFORMATORY.

Judge De Bolt yesterday morning sentenced two of the boys indicted for horse stealing to the reformatory for the remaining years of their minority. The court stated that the statutes had been carefully considered and he believed he was given authority to send minors to the reform school. Two of the boys, E. Marks and Frank Caldero, pleaded guilty to larceny in the second degree and were each sentenced to the reform school until they become of age. The third of the youngsters, John Estrella, was sent to jail for twenty days. He also pleaded guilty and was given a severe lecture by the court upon the rewards of honesty and dishonesty. He is above the age however at which boys can be sent to the reformatory so the jail sentence was imposed.

All three of the boys were members of a youthful gang of horse thieves which operated around Waiwala, and they were alleged to have stolen mules from the Waiwala Agricultural Co.

INDICTMENT BORE WRONG DATE.

The case of Bolles, charged with stabbing Sheriff Chillingworth, was called up in the afternoon, when it was discovered that the indictment was dated in 1902 instead of 1903. The case was continued to permit the clerical error to be remedied.

WERE AT THE WRONG PLACE.

In the case of M. Ferias and Antonio Nobre, charged with being unlawfully upon the premises of another, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and each of the defendants was sentenced to prison for a term of one month. They attempted to prove an alibi but the jury didn't believe it.

WAS HIS OWN LAWYER.

Tin Soon, the Chinese boy charged with the larceny of a graphophone and late music from the Boys' Brigade school, was in court yesterday afternoon as his own attorney. An attorney had been appointed for him by the court but he was not on hand when the case was called, and Judge De Bolt ordered the trial to go ahead. A jury was impaneled and examined by the Attorney General and by the court for the defendant. Tin Soon expressed his willingness to accept the jury and it was sworn to try his case. Adjournment was then taken until this morning at nine o'clock.

CASES FOR TODAY.

The following cases are set down for trial today: Territory vs. Tin Soon, Territory vs. Kitchener, Territory vs. Lizzie Kaul, Territory vs. Pang Look, Territory vs. Stock, and Territory vs. Fraga.

THE WIRELESS SUIT.

A jury was sequestered yesterday morning in the case of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. vs. F. J. Cross and the suit is already well under way. The trial is for royalties and for the sale of the wireless rights in Hawaii. Most of the evidence put on yesterday was simply depositions which had been taken in London and in Honolulu, and was the opinion of the Marconi experts as to the workings of the local system. The trial will probably take several days.

BEFORE JUDGE GEAR.

Cecil Brown made reports in court yesterday of half a dozen matters of

TO IMPROVE THE MILITIA

Bill to Change the Status of the Guard.

A bill to entirely reorganize the National Guard of Hawaii so that it may become an annex of the regular army of the United States is now being prepared for submission to the Legislature this month. The bill is so drawn as to conform with the workings of the Dick bill recently passed by Congress, and which practically makes the militia regiments of the various states and Territories an integral part of the fighting force of Uncle Sam.

The new militia law passed by Congress gives the President of the United States the power to call out the National guard of any state or territory in case of war for service of nine months. It provides also that states availing themselves of the privileges of the Dick bill are entitled to the services of regular army officers for drill masters and for theoretical purposes. There is a provision also that the militia shall go into camp with the regulars for at least five days each year, and they shall receive the same pay as the regulars during that service.

The bill being drawn up for presentation to the legislature so reorganizes the National Guard as to permit the acceptance of all the benefits to be derived from the national government. It provides also for examination of officers, under the same rules as provided for the regular army, and also gives the power to the Governor to call out the militia, and it shall then be under the regulations of the Articles of War unless modified by the Executive.

If the new law goes into effect, Colonel Jones expects to have a regular army officer detailed to drill the Hawaiian National Guard, and he also expects the Guard to go into camp each year with the soldiers at Camp McKinley. The same standard of efficiency will be maintained as in the regular army, and the same restrictions as to enlistment.

No Longer Commandant

Captain William Whiting, U. S. N., Commandant of the Honolulu Naval Station, received cablegraphic orders yesterday detaching him from duty here as Commandant and ordering him to San Francisco on inspection duty. Captain Whiting has desired to be released from his present position owing to the illness of Mrs. Whiting which makes it necessary that she reside at the coast. Mrs. Whiting is now in San Francisco with their little daughter. There was no announcement made as to who would be Captain Whiting's successor here.

which he was in charge. He reported as executor of the will of A. F. Gillilan, as trustee of the estate of Godfrey Rhodes, as guardian of Daniel Kekooai, as trustee of the estate of Kaleikua, as administrator of the estate of D. B. Smith and as trustee of the estate of S. Roth.

David Dayton, as administrator of the estate of the late Dr. Oliver, filed an inventory yesterday, showing the estate to be of no value.

BANK CASE DECIDED.

Judge De Bolt yesterday decided the American Savings Bank case in favor of the defendants, the present officers of the corporation. The court gave no lengthy reasons for his decision but made the following simple statement of findings:

1. That it does not appear in or by the petition what are the tenures of the office of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Cashier, Auditor or Director, or that their terms of office have expired;

2. That a copy of the Articles of Association are not attached to the petition, or set out in haec verba therein, which, at least so far as is pertinent, is essential;

3. That the legality of the election of November 20, 1902, does not affirmatively appear by the pleading of sufficient facts, such as to show the basis or authority for and by which the same was called and held.

An amended petition may be filed within such time as the court may fix upon a proper application therefor.

ISAAC NOAR AGAIN.

Isaac Noar yesterday filed exceptions to the report of W. E. Fisher, receiver of the Star Block. He objected to the accounting made, saying that it was not complete, and also to Fisher's reference to him as malicious and irrelevant.

COURT NOTES.

An appeal to the Circuit Court has been filed in the case of C. W. Booth vs. Wa Chu et al.

The accounts of the trustees were approved in the M. Louisa estate upon the report of F. H. Loucks. The master was allowed a fee of \$20.

Satisfaction of Judgment has been filed in the case of Bishop & Co. vs. W. H. Pain et al.

A discontinuance has been filed in the case of M. L. Caim vs. Hawaiian Supply Co.

Exceptions to the Supreme Court have been taken in the case of J. F. Golburn vs. J. D. Holt, Jr.

COUNTIES DIVIDED BY CLASS

Taxation Is Made Basis of the Rating.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Republican members of the Legislature spent last evening in conference with members of the Commission which framed the county measure. United States District Attorney Breckons, who framed the bill and who is better known in connection with it, and who also knows it better, than any of the others, was also in attendance, and assisted in the more complete understanding of the bill by the men who must pass upon it later. There were only two amendments agreed upon, but later meetings will be held at which the ideas of the legislators will be pressed.

It was demonstrated during the remarks of Mr. Breckons, and by the answers to queries during the three hours of session, that there are some changes which may be made without destroying the coherency of the measure, but in its general lines it was found to fit the situation. Many of the hitherto proposed changes were seen to be out of place when the whole measure is considered. The division of counties was changed only to provide that to Oahu county is to be added all islands not mentioned in the bill. This is to take care of Midway and such small and detached islands. In Oahu county the districts were changed so as to provide for Ewa and Waianae district.

The salary bill, embodying as it does the provisions for consolidation of officers in various counties, was introduced and will be taken up at later caucuses. The bill contains eighteen sections. Of these the last thirteen simply enumerate the offices and as the amounts of salary are blank they are omitted, the ones which cover the classification of counties being as follows:

Section 1. For the purpose of fixing the compensation to be paid to county and district officers, the counties of the Territory are classified as follows:

1. Counties having an assessed valuation of more than fifty millions of dollars shall be counties of the first class.

2. Counties having an assessed valuation of more than fifteen millions of dollars and less than fifty millions, shall be counties of the second class.

3. Counties having an assessed valuation of less than fifteen millions of dollars shall be counties of the third class.

Sec. 2. The assessed valuation of each county in the Territory for the year in which there is held a general election shall determine to what class such county shall belong during the succeeding two years.

Sec. 3. In counties of all classes, the sheriff shall be, by virtue of his office, the coroner therein, and shall perform such duties in that regard as are prescribed by law; and the bond required by law to be given by such sheriff shall cover any and all violations of his duty as coroner, and any and all failure on his part to pay over to the proper persons any money received by him as coroner, and any failure or failures on the part of such sheriff to deliver to the person or persons authorized by law to receive the same, any books, papers or other things pertaining to his duties as coroner.

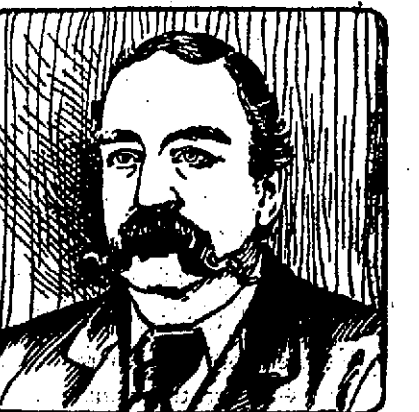
Sec. 3. In counties of the second and third class the county treasurer of each county shall be, by virtue of his office, collector of taxes therein; and the county clerk of each county shall be, by virtue of his office recorder therein; and in such counties of the second class such officers shall perform such duties in that regard as are prescribed by law. The bond respectively given by such county treasurer and such county clerk shall cover any or all violation or violations of the duties of such officer as collector of taxes or of recorder, and any or all failure or failures on the part of such officers to pay over to the proper person or persons any money received by him as treasurer, or any failure or failures of said treasurer or recorder to deliver to any person or persons authorized by law to receive the same, any books, papers, or other things pertaining to his duties as collector of taxes or as a county recorder.

Sec. 5. In counties of the third class the auditor of each county shall be, by virtue of his office assessor of taxes therein, and shall perform such duties in that regard as are prescribed by law; the bond required by law to be given by such auditor shall cover any or all violations of his duties as such assessor, and any or all failure or failures on the part of such officer to pay over to the proper person or persons any money received by him as assessor, and any or all failure or failures of said assessor to deliver to any person or persons authorized by law to receive the same, any books, papers or other things pertaining to his duties as assessor of taxes.

There will be considered and presented to the caucus of Republicans

Cools the Blood

Hot weather takes the life out of everybody. You become languid, debilitated, nervous, depressed. You lose your appetite and you have indigestion. Your blood becomes impure, your head aches, your nerves are weak, and you are tired all the time. You want something to purify your blood and make it cool and healthy.



Mr. Giovanni D'Este, of Parkside, South Australia, tells you how this may be done. He sends his photograph also.

"In this warm and debilitating climate I believe nearly every one needs a good tonic. For a number of years I have relied on Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I can strongly testify to its curative power in cooling the blood in hot weather and in toning up the whole system. It is a wonderful medicine."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparilla." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Ayer's Pills are Liver Pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nausea, and all liver troubles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.
OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

PresidentCecil Brown
Vice-PresidentM. P. Robinson
CashierW. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Regular Packets
Sailing from
NEW YORK to HONOLULU
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later the bill drawn by Lihue Republicans, placing the control of the schools under the counties, but providing as well a Territorial Board which shall have charge of the issuance of certificates and the normal and other Territorial schools. The organization of county boards of education and the election of a county superintendent is provided, as well as the machinery for the control of the various schools under the Board of Education and the Board of Supervisors of the counties.

Home Rule legislators will meet today or tomorrow for the purpose of taking up the consideration of a county bill drawn for them by J. M. Poepe. The measure is said to be a complete one. There will be however general discussion of the Republican bill as well, as there are many members of the minority who think it would be wise to suggest alterations in that measure for the purpose of endeavoring to secure changes and hoping that there may be had the support of many Republicans who have amendments to suggest as well, and will want votes to carry them through.

The Seventh District Republican Club of Kauai has asked that the county bill be amended allowing for the consolidation of offices, and that counties be given control of the schools. It was also resolved that the power be given to the supervisors for the appointment of district magistrates, and that civil service system be embodied in the law.

HOW TO STOP A COUGH.

A simple but effective remedy is the following:

Breathing through the nostrils, inhale a full breath as slowly as is possible without causing fatigue. Expel the breath in the same manner and repeat the operation ten times. This will stop the coughing for about a quarter of an hour. Take a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy during the lull and the medicine will have a better opportunity to act and will speedily effect a complete cure. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

A rumor has reached Honolulu that Mr. Saito, the Japanese consul here, has been promoted to the office of consul general at Shanghai, the most important post in the Japanese consular service.



ROYAL

Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MISS KEISER IS STUDYING LOUISIANA SUGAR METHODS

Hawaiian Girl Said to Be the Only Woman Sugar Chemist in the World--The Planter's Account of Her.

Miss Marshall Keiser, a sugar chemist in the islands for Hackfeld & Co., is now in Louisiana studying methods of sugar culture and manufacture in that state, according to the Louisiana Planter & Manufacturer. Miss Keiser is said to be the only woman in the world holding a position as she does. The Planter says:—

Miss Marshall Keiser of Lexington, Kentucky, now sugar and general chemist to Hackfeld & Co., of Hawaii and Java, has come to Louisiana to make a study of Louisiana methods of procedure in cane culture and sugar manufacture. Louisiana is fortunate in its location just near the edge of the tropics where, in the finest climate in the world, Yankee wit and invention remain unimpaired by tropical heat and the whole genius of our race has ample field for its completest display. Every device known to cane culture or to sugar manufacture, to secure greater economy in cost or increased excellence in final results, is thoroughly exploited here. Hence Louisiana has become the Mecca of the cane sugar world and distinguished pilgrims are constantly arriving here to study what we are doing in cane culture and sugar manufacture, and among these comes Miss Marshall Keiser.

Our daily contemporaries have taken Miss Keiser in hand and will of course aid her all they can in fulfilling her Louisiana mission. She contemplates visiting a number of our leading plantations and examining their methods of work. It is to be regretted that Miss Keiser did not arrive a few weeks earlier, when all the factories were in full blast and our weather conditions were at their best. January weather in Louisiana is not anything to be proud of unless we compare it with the worse Januaries found everywhere else, but December is generally so superior to January in weather records that we have come to fear the latter month and to always endeavor to bring our grinding season to an end by the time January begins.

The efforts now making for mechanical cane harvesting will be carefully examined by Miss Keiser, as in Hawaii at least, the labor problem is the most serious one confronting the sugar planters, and successful mechanical devices for handling the heavy crop would be sure of a large market.

It is a coincidence that Miss Keiser comes from that part of Kentucky where were located the scenes of that queer Kentucky tale, "Stringtown on the Pike," devoted to Kentucky feuds and folk lore, and to chemical education and over confidence, in which a woman chemist finally evolves the truth and demonstrates the error of the chemist on whose dictum a man was charged with murder by poisoning.

Incidentally we may say that during the sorghum sugar episode in Kansas there was at least one woman actively engaged in sugar chemical work in that state, and a number have become very proficient in sugar chemistry in Louisiana.

We trust that Miss Keiser's Louisiana experiences will be pleasant, instructive and profitable and that she will come to us again and note year by year how we progress.

KILLED BY SHARK IN SYDNEY HARBOR

There is a pest of sharks in harbor of Sydney, and on the morning of the 12th of January, according to the Herald of that town, a young man by the name of Stanley F. James, bathing in the upper reaches of the Lane Cove river, was seized by one of the monsters, which, after he had made a desperate struggle to free himself, snapped off his left leg several inches above the knee. He was taken out of the water immediately after being bitten, but died a few hours later from loss of blood and the effect of the shock.

James was in the water with two younger brothers, and, swimming out from them, was attacked as soon as he reached deep water. He fought the shark off after it had drawn him under once, even though he was terribly bitten then. The fish renewed the attack, and on the second seizure bit the man's leg off clean.

Some men rowing in a boat near by went to his help, but did not get up in time to save the man or kill the shark.

Shipping Notes.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The schooner Okanagan sailed for the Sound yesterday in ballast.

The long overdue ship Florence from Tacoma is now out seventy-two days. The steamer Noeau sails at 9 a. m. today for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honolulu and Kure.

The island schooner Ada which was washed up on the shore at Kahana, on the Koolau side of Oahu, was successfully floated in the lagoon on Monday by Mr. Lyle of Sorenson & Lyle. She was all right, despite the first reports that she was a total wreck, and was put under sail at once for Honolulu.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The bark Albert sailed for San Francisco yesterday with a full cargo of sugar.

The schooner Ada has been towed into the harbor and will be repaired here.

The big freighter Nebraskan is expected to reach port from San Francisco on Saturday.

Captain Rinder of the Coptic has been arrested in San Francisco for letting seven Chinese escape.

Reinsurance on the Florence dropped ten cents when the Alameda reported seeing distress signals.

The Inter-Island steamer Waialeale has broken the storm blockade at Kauai and reached port yesterday.

Captain Meyer of the German bark Henry, reports a derelict, bottom up, in latitude 25 degrees 3 minutes north, longitude 132 degrees 22 minutes west.

The Siberia has arrived in San Francisco, 53 days from New York. Her net tonnage exceeds that of the Korea by three tons. She will take the run of the City of Peking, and leave for the Orient early in March.

The barkentine Archer, from this port, has reached San Francisco.

The bark Kalani sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu on February 3.

The Siberia carried a big load of freight from New York to San Francisco.

The British ship Antiope arrived at Port Townsend from Makawili on Feb. 1 and left the same day for Tacoma.

Bark G. C. Tobey departed yesterday for San Francisco with 35,572 sacks of Ewa and Waialeale sugar, and 45 tons of machinery.

If the mail contracts do not go the right way, it is said in Victoria that the Moana, Aorangi and Mowera will be taken off the run to the Colonies.

The German four masted bark Rickmers and the British ship St. Enoch have been taken off the reinsurance list in San Francisco and given up as lost.

The schooner Henry K Hall was fumigated last evening and Captain Plitz and wife spent the night aboard the John Palmer as the guests of Captain De Lano.

The Hongkong Maru has a new suite of staterooms since she was here last, and all the boats of the line are to be upholstered as fast as they arrive in San Francisco.

John H. Rinder, Captain of the Coptic was arrested in San Francisco on a charge of a long series of Chinese to escape from his ship. They got away from him in December 1902.

San Francisco has the finest dry dock in the United States at Hunter's Point, and one of the largest in the world. The new dock received its christening by taking in the battleship Ohio.

The trans-Pacific line, running out of Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Victoria have raised the rate on flour when shipped in sacks 50 cents a ton. The new rate goes into effect February 1.

The barkentine John Palmer finished discharging her coal yesterday afternoon and will take in about 100 tons of rock ballast today. She will probably be ready to sail for Puget Sound on Sunday.

The American ship S. D. Carleton, commanded by Capt. "Dad" Amesbury, passed Taseoh on Feb. 1, after a run of seventeen days from Honolulu. She is expected to load another cargo of coal for the Islands.

OIL FUEL AT OAHU PLANTATION

There will be introduction of the oil fuel at the Oahu Plantation by the end of the present month, according to the present outlook. The meeting of the directors of the company, held yesterday morning, decided on the location for the various tankage plants and for all the various changes which are to be made to accomplish the purpose.

The fact that there is going to waste the power produced by the flowing from the high lift mains of something like 7,000,000 gallons of water was brought before the board, and it was decided to utilize the outflow. The water comes from a pump which lifts 550 feet, and the surplus water is then permitted to flow down to lower levels.

It was said that by using this force there could be secured the power necessary to run one pumping plant, which is now operated by gasoline motor. There will be a system of electric power substituted, and any surplus will be used in the mill.

The saving is expected to be in the neighborhood of \$20,000 a year.

Plans are being made for the annual meeting of the Oahu Company, which will be held on February 27.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record February 9th, 1903:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
Paku-Mana		D
Kau et al.—B. Pahoa		D
M. M. de Mideros and wife—Mrs. S. Lance		D
Kalloha and husband—Kawale		D
Kalloha and husband—Naeole		D
Kalloha and husband—Kalawala		D
Kalloha and husband—Walokila		D
M. J. de Coito and wife—M. de S. Botelho		D
H. Lee Pat—K. Lee Pat		D
Kallaha and husband—J. Kanahele et al.		D
G. R. Titcomb—W. E. Rowell		D
C. F. True—M. C. Ellis		D
Territory of Hawaii—Kualana		Ex D
S. K. Kamaka—Waianae Co., Ltd.		D
Keakea and husband—C. A. Brown		D
Jno. Ena and wife—Territory of Hawaii		D
K. Victor—S. M. Damon		D
M. Kamakalua—F. A. Schaefer & Co.		D
L. E. Evans—E. E. Pond		D
A. A. Montano—R. C. Davidson		D
R. C. Davidson—M. J. Montano		D
S. C. Allen—M. E. Huestace		D

List of deeds filed for record February 10th, 1903:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
Keolewa and husband—A. J. Kauahao		D
Jno. M. Kaniapio—Heela Agri. Co., Ltd.		D
W. M. Hatch—J. D. McInerney		D
Feb. 2—J. de P. Rogue and wife to A. L. Barbosa		D
Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$500.		
Kaoni (K) et al. to N. W. Aliuli, D. R. P. 5422, lot 4674, Papohaku, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration \$30		D
J. Gomes to A. B. Serrao, D. lot 6 of Public Lands Map No. 11, Kaimamano, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$400.		D
Jan. 30—Palolo Land & Imp. Co., Ltd. to R. D. Mead, D. lots 13, 14, 16 and 17, tik 107, Map 1, Palolo Valley, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2750.		D
Kuamu (w) to Subano (K), D. Ap. 1, R. P. 955, lot 5720, Kailua, Koolau, Oahu. Consideration \$100		D
Jan. 31—U. Pila and wife to S. Kaula, D. Ap. 2 of R. P. 904, lot 2795, Paalaa, Waialeale, Oahu. Consideration \$150.		D

Feb. 2—A. Simas, Jr. and wife to Maria Simas, Sr. D. one-third int. in Land Patent 4518, Niuepa, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$200

A. Simas, Jr. and wife to A. Medeiros, D. por. Land Patent 4518, Niuepa, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$200

W. Akana and wife to J. de Abreu, D. por. lot 3277, Halepua, Waimea, Kauai. Consideration \$750

Wailuku Sugar Co. to C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., D. por. land, Owa, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration \$200

J. D. Gainer, Tr. to Commercial Pacific Cable Co., D. por. R. P. 1797, tik 52, L. Kure, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1

N. G. Peterson to Union Express Co., Ltd., D. por. land, Kewalo, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100

Union Express Co., Ltd. to E. Peck & Co., Ltd., D. por. R. P. 5588, tik 1204, and p. land, 8 mules, 21 horses.

A RICH UTAH WOMAN HERE

Among the through passengers for Japan on the Hongkong Maru are Mrs. Judge and daughter, Miss Kate Judge, of Salt Lake City. Miss Judge visited Honolulu about four years ago. Mrs. Judge is one of the most philanthropic women in Utah, the vast income received from her mining properties enabling her to do much for charity. She is interested in the famous Silver King and other rich mines at Park City, which have made millions of many Utahns, United States Senator Kearns being of the number. Among the latest of Mrs. Judge's deeds is the rich endowment of a miners' home, to be erected at Salt Lake City. This will be the only institution of the kind in the Rocky Mountain region. Among other owners of the Silver King mine is Mrs. Edwin Holmes, known throughout the United States as the "Silver Queen of Utah." Mrs. Judge was one of the pioneers of Park City, her husband laying the foundations for the present large fortune by establishing a line of ore-hauling wagons.

WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD.

You want a remedy that will give quick relief and effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and make expiration easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want the best medicine that can be obtained.

You want Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

It always cures and cures quickly.

All dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The schooner Wm. Nottingham arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu on February 1 and then proceeded to Seattle. She lost her main topmast on the passage from Honolulu.

drays, wagons, harnesses, etc. Kewalo, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$12,000 and mtg. \$3500.

K. Kapoe (K) to Naehu (K) et al., D. por. R. P. 1788, Paoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$300.

Feb. 3—J. Galloffe and wife to J. H. Nishwitz, D. por. lot 37, map 20 of Land Patent 4518, Nahu, Koolau, Maui. Consideration \$154, etc.

A. M. May and husband to A. L. Shaw, D. lot 22, blk. A, Kapoli Park Addition, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

E. Keelen and husband to C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., Ex. D. kul. 3104, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration \$1.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., to E. Keelen, p. land Mission street, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration \$1.

Waialeale to G. H. Pahia, D. 3 Aps. of kul. 5099, Puholo and Kapuna, Koloa, Kauai. Consideration \$50.

C. Bailey and husband to L. L. McCandless, D. p. land Pahuiki, King street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

H. Lopes (w) to S. M. Damon, D. Ap. 4 of R. P. 733, kul. 2113, Moanala, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$400.

Feb. 4—S. E. Bailey (widow) to H. P. Baldwin, D. p. land Makawao, Maui. Consideration \$1500 and mtg. \$1000.

E. L. Hopper (widow) to M. L. Hopper, D. p. land cor. Keaamoku and Heulu streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

Wm. C. Achi and wife to Y. E. Pangelinan, D. lot 22, blk. 2, of kul. 6450, Ap. 1, Kapoli Park, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

C. Ah Young and wife et al. to W. E. Rowell, D. por. Ap. 2 of R. P. 1125, and por. Ap. 1 of R. P. 1835, Fort St., Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1850.

Feb. 6—W. G. Ashley to Oahu Railway & Land Co., D. lot 13, blk. 17, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$300.

S. E. Bishop and wife to Oahu Railway & Land Co., Ex. D. lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, blk. 22, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

Oahu Railway & Land Co. to S. E. Bishop, Ex. D. lots 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8, blk. 23, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

Hawaiian Sugar Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 11.—Pauhaun, \$16; Hawaiian Commercial, \$43.50; Honokaa, \$124; Makaweli, \$27; Onomea, \$20.

Captain William Whitney, of the schooner Jessie Minor, dropped dead in a local railway station at Alameda on February 2. Captain Whitney was well known to all shipping men on the Coast.

COMMON PROPERTY

Public Praise is Public Property—Honolulu People May Profit by Local Experience.

Grateful people will talk. Tell their experience for the public good.

Honolulu citizens praise Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Kidney sufferers appreciate this. They find relief for every kidney ill. Read what this citizen says:

The Rev. J. Nua of Kawaiahae informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 28 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained can be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed this day Administrator of the Estate of Isaac H. Kahilina (K), late of Waipaka, Koolau, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, deceased intestate, by the Honorable Jacob Hardy, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, of the said Territory of Hawaii, hereby gives notice to all persons that have any claims against the said Estate to present the same with proper vouchers duly authenticated to the undersigned at Kapaa, said Island of Kauai, within six months from date or they will be forever barred as by law. And those who are indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment of their indebtedness to the undersigned.

S. KANEWANUI,
Administrator of the Estate of Isaac H. Kahilina, deceased.
Kapaa, Kauai, January 23rd, 1903

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Isabella K. Winston vs. Theodore A. Winston—Term Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Theodore A. Winston, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February 1903 next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Isabella K. Winston, plaintiff, should not be awarded to the tenor of her annexed Libel.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceeding thereon.

WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 3rd day of November, 1902.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Lydia R. Allen vs. George C. Allen—Term Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon George C. Allen, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February 1903 next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Lydia R. Allen, plaintiff, should not be awarded to the tenor of her annexed Libel.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceeding thereon.

WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 3rd day of November, 1902.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Isabella K. Winston vs. Theodore A. Winston—Term Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Theodore A. Winston, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February 1903 next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Isabella K. Winston, plaintiff, should not be awarded to the tenor of her annexed Libel.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceeding thereon.

WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 3rd day of November, 1902.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Isabella K. Winston vs. Theodore A. Winston—Term Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Theodore A. Winston, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February 1903 next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Isabella K. Winston, plaintiff, should not be awarded to the tenor of her annexed Libel.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceeding thereon.

WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 22nd day of January, 1903.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Isabella K. Winston vs. Theodore A. Winston—Term Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Theodore A. Winston, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February 1903 next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Isabella K. Winston, plaintiff, should not be awarded to the tenor of her annexed Libel.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceeding thereon.

WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 22nd day of January, 1903.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII